







**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by seventeen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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#### WHEN AN ADVERTISER

uses the pages of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST he knows that he is placing particulars of his speciality or of his business before those actually interested and no others. Elimination of waste in advertising is one of the business problems of to-day. Therefore, all those who wish to appeal to traders connected with chemical industry, pharmacy, and the commerce in drugs, perfumery, toilet-articles, etc., appreciate the intensive character of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST publicity. In the Summer Issue,

#### To be published on July 30,

manufacturers, proprietors of specialities, wholesale dealers, and others connected with the trades named have an opportunity of addressing the cream of the actual buyers in all parts of the world. Write for full particulars to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

## Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

#### Articles and Communications.

We analyse the Board of Trade returns for June, especially in regard to chemicals, drugs, and allied products (p. 49).

Progress appears to have been made in the solution of the wholesalers' difficulty in supplying rectified spirits in smaller quantities than 2 gals. (p. 50).

The refractometer is likely to be adopted in the next British Pharmacopœia for the testing of oils. We illustrate and describe the instrument on p. 51.

Mrs. Stannard ("John Strange Winter") and Mr. J. Haddock write about the need for medicinal spirits being treated fiscally different from intoxicating beverages (pp. 62-3).

The Government propose to take the Shops (No. 2) Bill during the autumn Session, but it is doubtful if it will pass (p. 55). We show in an article on p. 50 how it will affect the business of chemists.

The proposed Dentists Act Amendment Bill has brought us numerous letters of protest from chemists who object to the principle that dental operations performed in association with other business should be prohibited (p. 62).

The Solicitor-General is viewing with favour Mr. Winfrey's amendment to the County Common Juries Bill, exempting chemists and druggists from jury-service. It is still desirable, however, that chemists should act in the matter (p. 50).

The necessity for some concession to wholesale druggists in selling rectified spirit in smaller quantities than 2 gals. at a time has been emphasised this week by the Excise Board, who have ruled that wholesale dealers in spirits cannot get the retailer's licence unless the premises are used exclusively for the sale of intoxicating liquors (p. 50).

#### The Week's News.

The 20,000Z. dental-aid clinic has called forth two interesting letters (p. 34).

The names of those who have passed the Minor examination in Edinburgh and London this month are given on p. 52.

The drug-trade in India is alarmed about a rumour that Boots, Ltd., are to start there, but the rumour is false (p. 38).

A Norwich man who sold an ointment for Zam-Buk which was not Zam-Buk has been fined under the Merchandise-marks Act (p. 39).

The British Pharmaceutical Conference list of communications, with names of the authors, will be found on p. 53. It is above the average.

The Local Government Board has agreed to recognise apothecaries' assistants for dispensership appointments under the Metropolitan Asylums Board (p. 34).

Mr. H. W. Cox, the x-ray experimentalist, Mr. F. R. Bessant, of Westgate-on-Sea, and Mr. W. H. Davies, of Raimes's, Edinburgh, are dead (p. 42).

Imperial reciprocity in pharmaceutical qualifications is not progressing. The British Columbia Association gave it a set-back at the recent annual meeting (p. 54).

The Grand Jury of the Japan-British Exhibition has confirmed the awards of the special juries, and a list of those conferred on the chemical and allied trades is printed on p. 45.

The Torquay Pharmacists' Association urges the Pharmaceutical Council to approach the Board of Customs and Excise in regard to the restrictions they are putting on the sale of such medicinal preparations as "Panopepton" (p. 54).

Lord Braye's Indecent Advertisements Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Several speakers strongly urged the need for more effective control over the exhibition and sale by chemists of Malthusian appliances and preparations (p. 55).

#### Trade and Market Matters.

Market-alterations are few and mostly slight. Menthol is again 1d. dearer. Opium is offered at still lower rates, and morphine is weak. Ergot is firmer, and senega is hardening. Japan wax is higher. An auction of first-hand drugs is reported on p. 53, and the Amsterdam auctions on p. 61.



## English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

### Brevities.

The stock of Mr. E. Thompson's pharmacy, at 20 Woolcomber Street, Dover, has been disposed of by auction this week owing to the owner's retirement.

The Gainsborough Guardians have decided by thirteen votes to ten to provide expensive drugs and medicines, instead of the medical officer supplying them (*C. & D.*, July 2, p. 2).

A serious fire occurred at Croydon on July 8, in which the premises of Mr. K. Keitel, manufacturer of "Fly-katcho," were involved. Considerable damage was done to various buildings.

At Holyhead on July 9, Mr. John McCulloch, junr., aged thirty-four, of the firm of Messrs. McCulloch & Co., chemical merchants, of Llostock Grlam, Cheshire, was accidentally drowned.

The Wandsworth analyst (Dr. John Muter), in his quarterly report, states that the following samples were analysed: Spirit of nitre, 4; Gregory's powder, 4; ipecacuanha wine, 2; cod-liver oil, 2; and camphorated oil, 1. None of the samples were reported against.

At a meeting of the London County Council on July 12, it was agreed, on the recommendation of the Building Act Committee, to consent to the uniting of No. 112 and Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Edgware Road, St. Marylebone, as shown on the plan submitted on behalf of Boots, Ltd.

At Southport on July 6, the wine-licence attached to the business at 107 Sussex Road was transferred from Mr. Robert McKie, chemist and druggist, who has removed to Middlewich, to Mr. Arthur H. Messenger; and that at 111 Lord Street from Mr. John B. Wilson, chemist, to Mr. Harold Barton, chemist and druggist.

Although the Liverpool Corporation, on July 6, approved the grant of 10,000*l.* to the University, a proposal by Councillor Priest that in consideration of this assistance the University authorities should be asked to undertake free of cost the various chemical and bacteriological analyses required by the Corporation was only rejected by one vote.

Dr. Collingridge, medical officer for London City, in a report to the Sanitary Committee, states in regard to the so-called Pure Food Exhibition, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall in May, that such "an exhibition . . . is calculated to increase the difficulties of authorities entrusted with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

At a meeting of the Leeds Commercial Travellers' Association on Saturday (Mr. J. W. Turner presiding) it was reported that travellers in the drug-trade were complaining about the high charges hotel-managers are making, and Mr. F. A. Stephen asked that Conference should be approached; but as licence-duties had been increased, it was felt that a strong appeal should be made for redress, otherwise it meant ruin to some houses. Firms in many cases, it was reported, had refused increased emolument to cover their travellers' outlays.

### Certificated Dispensers of the Society of Apothecaries.

A question having recently been raised as to the eligibility of persons holding the assistants' or dispensers' certificate of the Society of Apothecaries to hold the office of dispenser under the Metropolitan Asylums Board under the existing regulations, the matter has been referred to the Local Government Board, who, after consideration, have informed the Society that while the Board are of opinion that on a strict interpretation of the existing regulation a person holding the Society's certificate would not be qualified, yet as the qualification has been elsewhere recognised by the Local Government Board, they think it desirable that the regulations on the subject should be uniform, and accordingly propose to issue an Order amending the existing Order so as to provide for the inclusion of the holders of the assistants' qualification among the classes of persons eligible for the office of dispensership under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. This recognition of their status by the Local Government Board

has given general satisfaction to dispensers who hold the Society's certificate.

### Mrs. Idris and Mixed Bathing.

At a meeting of the St. Pancras Borough Council, London, on July 13, it was decided to allow mixed bathing at the Prince of Wales' Road Baths. During a lengthy discussion, Mrs. T. H. W. Idris said it might be remembered that when her husband was Mayor he brought forward a proposal in favour of mixed bathing. When he returned home and told her she was horrified, and she told him she was sorry he had done so, and that it was the last thing she had expected of him. She had, however, progressed in her thoughts, and was now strongly in favour of trying the experiment. The great mistake of the present day was for the two sexes to think they should be kept apart.

### Civil List Pensions.

A list has been published of the pensions granted during the year which ended March 31 under the Civil List Act, 1901, Section 9 (1). Among the beneficiaries are Mr. Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S. (190*l.*), who was Sergeant-Surgeon to Queen Victoria and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII. The annuity is given in recognition of his services towards the advancement of surgery and in consideration of his age and reduced circumstances. Mrs. Mary L. Gamgee, wife of the late Professor Arthur Gamgee, receives 70*l.*; Miss Helena Murphy, daughter of the late Professor E. W. Murphy, M.D., 50*l.*, and Mrs. Joanna C. Fraser, wife of the late Professor A. Fraser, 70*l.*

### "Boots" in the City.

On Monday, July 11, an important City site, 7 Cheapside, London, was put up for auction, and was disposed of to Boots' Cash Chemists, Ltd., for 350*l.* per annum, which is at the rate of 14*s.* 6*d.* per foot super. The site is on the south of Cheapside, between St. Paul's Churchyard and Old Change. At present there is no chemist's shop in Cheapside. Messrs Corbyn & Co. were for several generations in the Poultry, but Mr. Waring, on acquiring that business, removed it to Bucklersbury, a few doors away from the old shop. Henry Lamplough, Ltd., had until a short time ago a branch in the north side of Cheapside. High rents in the thoroughfare prohibit success in pure pharmacy, and it will be interesting to note what "drugs and gifts" will do in a shop which will cost about 750*l.* a year in rates and taxes, and probably much more in current expenses.

### Dental-aid Society.

A good deal of publicity has been given to a statement that an anonymous donor had placed at the disposal of a prominent official of the British Dental Association 200,000*l.* to found a Dental-aid Society. It appears from a letter written by Mr. B. C. Rayner, Secretary of the Association, to the "Daily Chronicle," that the sum was offered to him merely as a loan at 5 per cent., to be drawn upon from time to time as and when required for the establishment of dental surgeries. He has not yet availed himself of any part of this loan, but with a small amount of capital has opened at 213 Shaftesbury Avenue a surgery which is entirely his own. It is not a charitable institution, but exists only to treat persons who can afford to pay such fees as will make the enterprise self-supporting. On the same day that this announcement was made a long letter appeared in "The Times" from the Hon. Secretary of the British Dental Association (Mr. N. G. Bennett, M.A., M.B., Camb., L.D.S., etc.), in which he states categorically that the representative board and executive committee of the Association have no knowledge of the scheme, no participation in it, and no responsibility for it. And in respect to the connection between the founder of the clinic and the British Dental Association, the Association and its executive disclaim all responsibility in the matter. It is of further interest to note that the name of Mr. B. C. Rayner does not occur on the Dentists' Register for 1910. He states in his "Chronicle" letter that he much regrets that the name of the British Dental Association has been involved in his "purely private and personal effort."

### Midland Notes.

Sydney Raymond Carter, son of Mr. W. Carter, chemist, Oswestry, has successfully passed the Birmingham University B.Sc. examination and has won the Priestley Scholarship (96*l.* per year), tenable for three years.



The freehold property of the late Mr. W. Adams, chemist, in Cape Hill, Birmingham, realised 1,505/., the annual rental being 95/.

The son of Mr. G. F. Winfield, chemist, Solihull, has had his country scholarship at Downing College, Cambridge, extended for another year.

Three cases arising from the sale of horticultural poisons by Section 2 licensees' assistants were to have been heard in the Birmingham County Court, but have been postponed *sine die* pending the High Court decision in the Nash case.

On degree day, July 9, at the Birmingham University, Bournbrook, the Principal (Sir Oliver Lodge) announced that Alderman Clayton, Ph.C., has offered to present a statue of his late Majesty King Edward VII., who just a year ago opened the University.

#### Middlesbrough Notes.

Mr. Arthur Lee has had an elaborate modern front in teak put in his pharmacy, and now possesses one of the handsomest establishments in the district.

A Middlesbrough Alderman is offering 1d. for every fifty dead house-flies or every dozen extinct blue-bottle flies, with a view to preventing infectious diseases being disseminated by flies. A brisk trade in poison fly-papers is anticipated by local chemists.

#### Sheffield Notes.

Sheffield Guardians at their meeting on July 6 welcomed their Chairman (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme) with applause. Mr. Newsholme has been absent from the Board meetings for a month owing to ill-health.

Mr. Tom Percival, of the Sheffield Union staff, has been appointed clerk to the Guardians of the Tynemouth Union. Mr. Percival is well known in Sheffield pharmacy, and his well-merited promotion delights his friends.

The forty-fifth annual conference of the National Association of Medical Herbalists of Great Britain is to be held in Sheffield on July 20 and 21. At the monthly meeting of the Sheffield branch of the Association on July 7, the Chairman (Mr. Thomas Tildesley) exhibited a fine specimen of parsley piert, or breakstone, the properties and uses of which were discussed by the members.

Miss Boulter, who has been successful in passing the Minor examination, received her early education at the Sheffield Central Schools, whence she went as a pupil to Mr. F. Goddard Roebuck, pharmacist, of Millhouses. Here she remained four years, passing during that time the preliminary examination of the College of Preceptors, and then entered Muter's School of Pharmacy, London, six months ago.

Mr. C. W. Little, chemist, 197 Attercliffe Road, was fine 40s., and costs, on July 13 for exhibiting in his shop-window written matter of an indecent nature. These were testimonials regarding a mixture and pills, and it was suggested that the police had altered the folding of the letters since they came into their possession. The letters were folded so that only portions of the contents were exposed to view. It was intimated that the sentence would be appealed against.

#### Contracts.

Golborne Urban Council.—Sanitary Dry Lime Co., for disinfecting-powder.

Grantham Town Council.—Briggs & Gamble, Grantham, for the six months' supply of drugs, &c.

Canterbury City Council.—Walker & Harris, Canterbury, appointed chemists for six months.

Brentford District Council.—Alumina Co., for a trial order of 5 tons of super-alumina at 50s. per ton.

Finchley Urban District Council.—A. C. Young & Co. and W. G. Middleton for the annual supply of disinfectants. Higginbotham & Co. for the annual supply of coppers.

Stockport Guardians.—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester, for water-beds (three of 22½ lb. each and three of 11 lb. each) at 5s. 2d. per lb., and three water-rings at 10s. each.

Camberwell Guardians.—P. B. Cow & Co., for twelve water-beds at 2l. 6s. each; S. Maw, Son and Sons for surgical sundries till Midsummer 1911, at a discount of 10 per cent.

The Berwick-on-Tweed Guardians.—Mr. Nichol M. Craig, chemist, Berwick, for dispensing medicines at 6d. per bottle, and for dressings at the usual retail prices, less 27½ per cent. discount.

#### Various Charges.

At the Guildford Assizes, on July 11, the grand jury threw out the bill against Surgeon-Major E. D. F. Bringhurst, of Egham, who had been committed on a charge of the manslaughter of his wife (*C. & D.*, July 2, p. 2).

At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on July 11, a summons against Messrs. Hayward Brothers, Ltd., for selling olive oil which was unfit for food, was withdrawn. It contained 1 per cent. of turpentine, but how that got in it nobody knew.

At Bishop Auckland Police Court on July 11, John J. Iley, *alias* Collins, was sentenced to two terms of imprisonment of three months each on two charges of obtaining money by false pretences. Prisoner, who pleaded guilty, said he was a chemist, of Wolsingham. He obtained small sums of money by representing himself as agent for a fictitious advertising company.

What is golden syrup? is the latest problem put to Mr. Fordham, the North London Magistrate. A grocer has been summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for selling golden syrup which contained 37 per cent. of glucose syrup. The prosecution said golden syrup consists of water, cane sugar, and a mixture of two sugars known as invert sugar, and Mr. F. N. Beck said for the defence that golden syrup is merely a descriptive title, and he is to call evidence of manufacturers and scientists to prove it. The hearing has been adjourned.

### Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

#### Brevities.

Mr. William Dunphy, Ph.C., late of Messrs. Harrington, Cork, is about to open a medical hall on his own account at New Street, Bantry.

Mr. D. M. H. Leane, Ph.C., Listowel, has been elected President of the local Amusement Committee for the ensuing summer season.

The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, Dublin, has been granted permission by the Council of the Irish Industrial Development Association to use the Irish trade-mark.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. S. G. Crowden, of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, his Irish journey is being taken by Mr. W. L. Howie, F.R.S.E., one of the directors of the company.

The Local Government Board are inquiring of the Cavan Board of Guardians regarding some analysts' certificates that are missing. The Assistant Clerk to the Guardians stated that the certificate for some drugs sent to the analyst on January 18 has not yet been received.

At the County Tyrone Assizes at Omagh, on July 13, Mary Slone was sentenced to six months' hard labour for throwing vitriol on persons leaving the Pomeroy Roman Catholic Church on March 15. Among those upon whom the acid splashed was Mr. J. F. Grimes, registered druggist, Pomeroy. (*See C. & D.*, April 23, p. 598, and April 30, p. 655.)

The question of increasing the salary of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the dispenser of the South Dublin Union workhouse, came before the Guardians on July 13. The Local Government Board have pointed out that the only method in the circumstances seems to be for Mr. Fitzpatrick to resign and for the Guardians to fix a scale of payment commensurate with the work that is performed.

#### Tooth-extraction Fatality.

At the Bantry Petty Sessions on July 11, John Tuffe was committed for trial to the next Cork Assizes on a charge of the manslaughter of Ellen Collins by administering cocaine to her and extracting six teeth for her at Bantry on June 18 (*C. & D.*, July 2, p. 3). The medical evidence was to the effect that deceased was suffering from



purpura hæmorrhagica and that a competent person would have detected this and have refrained from extracting the teeth.

#### Creditors' Meetings.

A meeting of the creditors of the late Mr. George Hamilton, registered druggist, 120 Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast, was held on July 7, when an offer was made and accepted of 10s. in the pound, payable as soon as letters of administration are taken out and the insurance-money is paid: Among the creditors are the following: T. McMullan & Co., 134/11s. 2d.; S. Gibson, 31/15s.; J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., 10/; Idris, Ltd., 9/19s. 3d.; Shaw & Jamison, 11/14s. 5d.; Lorimer & Co., 7/4s. 2d.; Camwal, Ltd., 10/; and Yardley & Co., 8/16s. 2d.

A meeting of the creditors of the late Mr. Richard J. Gore, registered druggist, 17 Moore Street, Dublin, was held on July 8. The accounts submitted show net assets estimated to realise 100/., against which there are liabilities amounting to 415/. An offer of 6s. 8d. in the pound was made, which was subsequently increased to 10s. in the pound, and accepted. Among the creditors are: The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, 20/; Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, 99/15s.; Samuel Boyd, Dublin, 19/15s.; Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Dublin, 18/; H. Moore & Alexander, Ltd., Dublin, 33/5s.

### Scots News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

#### Brevities.

Mr. John J. Forbes, chemist and druggist, Denny, has taken over the business of the late Mr. John Ferguson, chemist, 7 Scott Street, Perth.

Mr. C. M. Smith, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Messrs. Wilkie & Hendry, chemists and druggists, 27 High Street, Montrose.

Mr. Marshall K. Watt, chemist, Aberdeen, has been doing well at Bisley during the past fortnight, having taken a number of prizes. On Thursday he was one of the group who had to shoot for a place in the King's three hundred.

Chemists' assistants' salaries are sometimes abnormally low in Scotland. Thus "Chemist (locum), junior assistant; last fortnight in July; 1/ weekly," appeared in a Scots newspaper the other day; and a qualified locum tenens was offered 5s. a day by a prominent pharmacist.

The Aberdeen Press have only awakened this week to the existence of the P.A.T.A., and credit the local chemists with having "cut the fangs" of the Northern Co-operative Co. therewith. The fact is that two months ago the "Co-op." notified its shareholders thus:

"The proprietors of many patent medicines having restricted the retail price of their goods, we regret we are unable to supply checks on these patents, as, by doing so, we may incur civil action."

#### Edinburgh.

During the past year the productive operations of the St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., included drugs valued at 5,605/.

Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son have now opened their new pharmacy at 26 Shandwick Place, to which the business of their West-end branch has been transferred.

Dr. D. Duncan Main has now written to the solicitors of Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., assuring them that his morphia-as-carbonate-of-soda allegation did not refer to that company.

At the Edinburgh University Graduation ceremony on July 8, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred, amongst others, upon Professor Matthew Hay, M.D., of Aberdeen, and Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., of Manchester.

"Inman's Stores, the Cash Chemists, are now united with Boots Pure Drug Company, the Largest Chemists in the World," now appears in local advertisements. The

new name of the firm is also affixed on a small oblong block to the doors of all Messrs. Inman's old establishments.

"Barbara Grows Up," a comedy which is being produced at the Lyceum Theatre this week, is by Mr. G. J. Hamlen, an Ayrshire chemist. Congratulations, says the "Scotsman" critique, may be offered to him (Mr. Hamlen) on the excellent start he has made as a dramatist, and to the Repertory Company for having discovered him.

#### Glasgow and the West.

A well-known West-end firm is pushing its own remedy for sea-sickness, and returned voyagers speak highly of it.

Claims against the late George Crichton, chemist and druggist, 974 Argyle Street, Glasgow, should be lodged with Mr. George Wylie, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Locum men are the order of the day, a great many chemists being on holiday at this quiet time. In several shops qualified chemists who are now going in for medicine at the University are doing locum work during the summer vacation.

A neatly printed booklet about the new therapeutic baths in the establishment at Hillhead, Glasgow, has been published, and chemists in the district are aiding the circulation of this booklet by placing copies on their counters for inspection by customers.

Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist, 101 George Street, Oban, has published for the twentieth year his handy and informative guide-book for visitors to Oban. The contents include a very extensive series of one-day and half-day tours, giving train and steamboat time-tables, etc., walks around Oban, a list of hotels, boarding-houses, and caterers, map of the district, diary, church services, public institutions, etc. Besides being a miniature Baedeker, the book forms a good advertisement.

### French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

HOW MONARCHS DIE.—M. Cabanès's last work, "Mysterious Historical Deaths," was presented to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mosny. Charlemagne, St. Louis, François Premier, and Marie de Médicis are among the French monarchs whose last moments are scientifically studied by the popular author of medical history.

THE SOAP-INDUSTRY in Tunis is growing in importance. Hitherto its progress had been checked by a duty of 35f. per 100 kilos. on foreign oil-seeds, but this has recently been reduced to 3f. The manufacture will thus henceforth be unchecked by any failure in the olive crop, for up to the present olive oil has been the soapmakers' principal "stock."

STANDARD ANALYSES.—At the International Conference for the Unification of Methods of Chemical Analyses applied to the repression of adulteration (formally opened by M. Georges Cochery, Minister of Finances, representing the French Government), the French delegates were MM. Bordas, Guignard (Superior School of Pharmacy), Roux, Muntz, etc. Great Britain was represented by six members, headed by Dr. Buchanan. M. André represented Belgium; Dr. Panayotoff, Bulgaria; M. Lyn-Tong-Syn, China; M. Jorgensen, Denmark; M. Vournazos, Greece; M. Wismann, Holland; M. Szonias, Hungary; M. Paterno, Italy; M. Ferrera da Silva, Portugal; and M. Schaffer, Switzerland.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—Details have already been given in the *C. & D.* of the extensive robberies of which MM. Simon & Merveau were victims some time ago, said to amount to 170,000f. (6,800/). Six persons accused of the thefts were brought up for trial here a few days ago, and five of them, who had nearly all formerly been in the employment of the prosecutors, were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from four to eighteen months, and the sixth was acquitted. MM. Simon & Merveau obtained the restitution of about 25,000f.



(1,000%) of goods and damages. In the course of the evidence it was stated that 40,000 pharmaceutical specialties (patent medicines) exist in Paris.

**SHOP HOURS BILL.**—M. Viviani, Labour Minister, has deposited two draft Bills, one for a ten-hours' day in factories, etc., the other regulating shop and office hours. The latter provides that every person engaged in a shop, office, or warehouse shall be entitled to a minimum consecutive rest of ten hours out of the twenty-four, to be increased to eleven hours two years after the passing of the Bill. Municipal councils may fix hours for closing on the request of 75 per cent. of the employers interested, subject to the approval of the Conseil d'Etat and to certain delays of actual application. These draft Bills are simply presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and are hardly likely to be discussed before the holidays.

**EARLY CLOSING.**—The assistants' movement in favour of the earlier closing of Parisian pharmacies continues, the *arrondissements* being taken systematically one after another. The assistants of the ninth *arrondissement*—the quarter lying immediately north of the Grands Boulevards—passed a resolution last week declaring closing at 9 P.M. "obligatory" from July 31, the opening hour to be between 7 and 8 A.M. Eight pharmacists are to be nominated to organise a system of night service. At a meeting held at the Paris Bourse de Travail on July 11 the Secretary of the Pharmacists' Assistants' Association stated that in nine out of the twenty "arrondissements" of Paris, pharmacies are closed at 9 P.M.; and that in the rest of the city the reform would be carried out on July 31. To avoid any inconvenience to the public, the Association propose that pharmacists in each *arrondissement* should join in opening a "night pharmacy," stocked with all medicaments necessary to execute prescriptions.

**A POISONING CASE.**—Mlle. Bourette was a saleswoman at the Louvre stores when M. Doudieux, a furniture traveller, called for orders. A flirtation occurred; but subsequently M. Doudieux married. Mlle. Bourette, piqued by his inconstancy, addressed him letters, and he finally consented to an appointment to beg her to discontinue this annoying and one-sided correspondence. After this, in September 1909, he received a box of chocolate creams. He was about to taste one, when it broke in two in a curious manner. He sent the box to the Municipal Laboratory; the cream had been scooped out and replaced by arsenious acid. A month later the servant found a packet on a bench in M. Doudieux's garden, containing chamomile heads, Vichy salts, and a box marked "Antipyrine" containing two cachets. Supposing some pharmacy messenger had made a mistake, M. Doudieux put away the box. M. and Mme. Godard visited him on October 21, and the former accepted the offer of a bed, feeling unwell. He asked for a cachet of antipyrine; the box was given to him, and he took it to his bedroom. The next morning he felt very unwell, and died that afternoon. Death was ascribed to uræmia. On Nov. 3 a postal packet of mussels arrived, ostensibly from a friend with whom M. Doudieux had long since broken off relations. The Municipal Laboratory's analysis revealed the presence of poison in the shell-fish. On December 27 a "perquisition" was made at Mlle. Bourette's lodgings. A box marked "Antipyrine," similar to the one received by M. Doudieux, was found, containing two cachets. One of these contained arsenious acid; the other strychnine sulphate. Mlle. Bourette is now standing her trial on the capital charge.

## South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

### Cape Colony.

**STAMP ACT.**—At the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town, on Wednesday, June 15, Dr. W. Froembling, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was summoned, under the Patent Medicine Stamp Act, for exposing for sale certain patent or proprietary articles without affixing the necessary stamps. Section 6 of the Act reads:

"A patent or proprietary medicine is deemed to be exposed for sale as soon as it is brought into any shop in which retail transactions take place, but *not* as long as it remains in any portion of retail premises set apart for dispensing or storing purposes, and is there being kept *bona fide* for the purposes of dispensing or storing only."

An inspector stated in evidence that he found two boxes of Carter's little liver-pills and five tins of vaseline camphor ice in a drawer under the counter without stamps. Cross-examined by defendant's counsel, he said he was not aware that chemists could store in retail premises, nor that in some of the Cape Town trade catalogues certain brands of camphor ice were marked as not liable to stamp duty. He denied that he discriminated between the large and the small firms, or that he had been unduly harsh in performing his duties. Dr. Edward Thornton, Medical Officer in the Health Department, also gave evidence on behalf of the Government. The defendant, being called, referred to the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony to induce the Government to make clear what is liable. It was only after representations by the Society that an amendment was introduced permitting chemists to store goods in their retail shop. He contended that vaseline camphor-ice was not a medicine, but to avoid difficulties with the Government he always stamped it, and followed the same course when he was in doubt concerning any similar articles. Mr. W. E. Crow, Ph.C., of Sea Point, pointed out how inconsistent the Treasury is, and that chemists wanted a list of positives, not negatives. Mr. A. E. A. Tothill, Cape Town, also gave evidence in support of Dr. Froembling. Mr. Alexander, defendant's counsel, having addressed the Bench, Mr. Lyne, A.R.M., referred to the high position the defendant occupied in the pharmaceutical world, and thought his explanation that the drawers were used only for storage purposes could not be disregarded, and in dismissing the case said the question whether vaseline camphor ice is a medicine did not arise. The magistrate advised chemists to obtain good advice before selling similar articles without a stamp.

### Orange Free State.

**A MEDICO-ADMINISTRATOR.**—As was anticipated, the post of Administrator of the Orange Free State under the Union has been conferred upon Dr. Ramsbottom, a former president of the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange River Colony, and the very large attendance at the Mayoral "At Home" on June 16 at Bloemfontein, to welcome his Honour, proved the popularity and esteem in which he is held.

### Transvaal.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE TRANSVAAL.**—At the quarterly meeting of the Society, held in the Trocadero, Johannesburg, on Thursday, June 16, the following gentlemen were nominated for office for the coming year. Besides the President and one Vice-President six Councillors only can be elected from the magisterial district of Johannesburg and three are elected from the country districts. The Johannesburg nominees are: President, Mr. A. Macdonald; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. Easterbrook and Mr. Chas. Keir; members of Committee, Messrs. J. Christie, H. M. Hetherington, J. Johnston, W. B. Marshall, J. Mitchell, A. Purnell, E. L. Ralling, A. Rennie, J. Sanderson, and H. Whieldon. The country nominees are Messrs. E. J. Adcock, C. A. Geen, B. Owen Jones, H. M. Potter, and W. Whyte. The election for Council takes place at the annual general meeting in July.

### Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

**A GENERAL MEETING** was held in the Society's offices, Hout Street, Cape Town, on June 16, Dr. W. Froembling (President) in the chair. There were upwards of forty-nine members present, and among them Messrs. F. C. Mathew (Hynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd.), J. Patterson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), C. E. Tayler (A. Cleghorn & Darroll), H. Magness-Elgar (Martin Elgar, Ltd.), A. E. A. Tothill, J. Austin Thomas, A. J. Rivett, J. Sowden, W. E. Crow, W. Harlow, A. Elliott, J. H. C. Hareus, W. A. Sleggs (Hon. Treasurer), and H. R. Peck (Hon. Secretary).

**KING EDWARD VII.**—A letter addressed to the Government of the Cape Colony was read, in which the Society expressed its deep regret and sympathies with the Royal Family over the death of King Edward. A reply was read from the former



Premier of the Cape (the Hon. J. X. Merriman) transmitting the thanks of the Royal Family for the Society's expression of sympathy.

**CHEMISTS SUING FOR DEBTS.**—Mr. A. E. A. Tothill pointed out that if a chemist wishes to sue for a debt in the Magistrate's Court he should be prepared to produce his chemist's licence, otherwise he might lose his case. He had lost one on these grounds, and thought that members of the Society should be prepared for this emergency.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—Mr. H. R. Peck congratulated the President on winning his recent case against the Government, and Mr. Sowden seconded the motion. Mr. Froembling delivered an interesting lecture on "Human Parasites." The subject of the lecture was fully demonstrative, and excellent specimens were shown. The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

**MALARIA COMMISSION FOR CEYLON.**—It is understood, says the "Ceylon Observer," that H.E. the Governor has decided to appoint a commission to investigate and report on the prevalence of malaria in Ceylon with a view of practical measures being taken by Government for the mitigation of the disease and its prevention.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. F. W. Davies, D.B.O.A., pharmacist (of Messrs. Maynard & Co., Ltd., Singapore), has relinquished his position as manager to that firm to take up rubber-planting. Mr. Davies, who left for Selangor on June 9, was the recipient of all possible good wishes from the colleagues and numerous friends assembled to see him off.

**CHEMICALS IN MANCHURIA.**—The Central Laboratory, hitherto under the control of the Kuantung (Liaotung) Government-General, has been transferred to the South Manchurian Railway. With a view to assisting productive industries in Manchuria, it undertakes sanitary, chemical, and other examinations. It is now expected that the laboratory will be largely utilised by the South Manchurian Railway for public interests.

**"RICE AND BERI-BERI."**—Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., has been appointed by the Indian Government to conduct analyses on samples of rice and other food-grains in connection with the inquiry into the recent outbreak of "beriberi" in Calcutta. According to Drs. Fraser and Stanton, of the Federated Malay States Research Institute, "beriberi" is due to the absence of phosphorus in the food-supply, and is especially prevalent among eaters of "white" or milled rice.

**JAPANESE PIONEER PHARMACISTS.**—Mr. R. Ogawa, who successfully started in business as a druggist in Java ten years ago, has been re-visiting his native land.—Mr. Motoshigi, druggist, Honolulu, Hawaii, has returned to Japan to endeavour to persuade Japanese exporters to improve their proprietary preparations. He reports that Japanese emigrants to Hawaii are inclined to use American proprietary remedies, which they find more efficient than the Japanese preparations.

**A "BOOTS" RUMOUR.**—By the last Indian mail we learnt from a subscriber that there is considerable perturbation in drug-trade circles owing to a rumour that Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., are to open branches in the principal cities. We have asked Sir Jesse Boot, managing director of the companies, what he knows about the matter, and have received a reply as follows (dated July 13):

DEAR SIR,—There is not the slightest foundation for the report mentioned in your letter. In fact, new openings in this country, already alluded to in your journal from time to time, will be sufficient to fully occupy all our energies for some time to come. In no case have we the remotest idea of opening in India.—Yours faithfully,

JESSE BOOT.

**MANCHURIAN MEMS.**—The imports of drugs and chemicals into Dairen, South Manchuria, was 701 tons in 1909, again 576 tons in 1908.—At Tielen there are six pharmacists, seventeen druggists, and two patent-medicine vendors in business. Medical practitioners number two only, but there is also a hospital. There are also seven pedlars.—The Governor-General of Kwantung has sent a party of officials to Tokyo to investigate the soda and alkali

industry with the object of starting a factory in Manchuria.

**PATENT-MEDICINE TAXES** in Japan yielded revenues (in yen) as follows during the years 1906 to 1908 inclusive:

	1906	1907	1908
Business-tax ...	224,558	214,917	225,357
Stamp-duty ...	1,506,246	1,694,517	1,796,327
Total ...	1,730,804	1,909,434	2,021,684

## Colonial and Foreign News.

**PRESERVING LIEBIG'S LABORATORY.**—A committee has been formed for the purpose of preserving the Liebig laboratory at Giessen, and a subscription is being raised with the object of purchasing the laboratory, which is now in the hands of the Giessen municipality and is likely to be sold or pulled down.

**AUSTRALIAN TARIFF DECISIONS.**—Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion is to be free, on the ground that it is a partially digested food, thus differing from emulsified medicinal preparations. Japanese "Fu," a mixture of flour and water, which has been dried and imported in rolls about 12 in. long, 20 per cent. and 15 per cent. Kapok seed is declared to be dutiable as a substitute for cotton seed.

**DUTCH PATENT ACT.**—A measure for the protection of inventions has just passed the Second Chamber in Holland, and is expected to become law before the end of this year. Messrs. W. P. Thompson & Co., 6 Lord Street, Liverpool, inform us that the patent must be for a new process or a new employment of a product or of a process. Chemical products are included if they be not known before, but they must be for industrial application. Another provision is that within five years of the date of the patent it must be *bona-fide* worked in an industrial establishment in the realm.

**APPRENTICESHIP IN NORWAY.**—The Norwegian Minister of Justice has issued a series of regulations dealing with pharmaceutical apprentices, according to which not more than thirty apprentices may enter the profession annually, and this year the number is limited to twenty owing to the unusually large number of new entrants during the past year. A pharmacist who wishes to take in an apprentice must give notice of his intention to the director of the medical board, and on obtaining permission will only be allowed to take in one apprentice. If he has not before kept an apprentice permission will only be granted after the board of examiners of apprentices has certified as to his aptitude to train apprentices. Small pharmacies are to be given the preference.

**MEDICATED WINE IN NEW ZEALAND.**—Last year an Auckland grocer was fined 5*l.* 1*s.*, with 2*l.* 2*s.* costs, for selling Stearn's wine of cod-liver oil without having a liquor-licence. Defendant appealed, and the Judge has reversed the decision, as he holds the facts insufficient to warrant a conviction. The manufacturers of the medicine, in a circular wrapped round the bottle, said, with reference to the wine used, "We use wine, not because it is a beverage, but because it seems to be the best thing to dissolve the active principles of cod-liver oil." "If this is true," said his Honour, "then the sale of the preparation was not an infringement of the provisions of the Licensing Act. If it was untrue, it was incumbent upon the respondent to prove the untruth."

**EHRLICH'S SYPHILIS REMEDY.**—"Preparation 606" of Dr. Paul Ehrlich and his collaborators, Drs. Bertheim and Haka, is dioxo-diamidoarseno-benzol. It has been named "Haka" by Ehrlich in honour of his Japanese fellow-worker. Great expectations are entertained of the remedy, since many astonishing improvements in cases of syphilis have already been noted. Dr. Ehrlich, in an interview, stated he gave preference to chemical treatment of syphilis the preference over treatment with serum. It is noteworthy that arylarsenates have been tried for syphilis in England for the past year or so.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Sullivan v. Lynch.**—Judge Bray had this case before him again on July 12. The circumstances of the case have previously been reported in the *C. & D.* (see January 22, p. 105; June 11, p. 879; and June 18, p. 914). The defendant keeps a drug-store in Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, and is sued for debt. After hearing solicitors for each party, Judge Bray said the case seemed hopeless, as the defendant could not pay, and it was useless trying to get blood out of a stone. He adjourned the case generally, giving leave to either side to apply if the position changed.

**Debt Cases.**—In the City of London Court on July 8, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., the Roborat Co., 8 Harp Lane, E.C., applied to enforce payment of 4*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* for medicines and surgical instruments supplied to Dr. Shillingford, 76 Peckham Road. Plaintiffs' lady-clerk said that the defendant was in good practice and well able to pay. Judge Rentoul ordered defendant to pay 1*l.* a month, or be committed in default.—In another case, the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., 16 Bevis Marks, summoned Mr. George Buckley, 172 Earl's Court Road, for non-payment of 8*l.* 9*s.* due for patent medicines supplied. Plaintiffs said that the defendant would not pay except under committal. The Court ordered payment of the debt in four monthly instalments, with committal in default.

**Price Agreements.**—Mr. Justice Ridley and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on July 13, had before them an action for breach of contract brought by Messrs. Mabie, Todd & Co., the manufacturers of the "Swan" fountain pen, against Mr. Wm. Skidmore, a mercantile agent. It was stated on plaintiffs' behalf that they sold their pens to retailers at a considerable discount, but fixed the retail price of the pens at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, principally to protect the trade. Mr. Skidmore bought 74 dozen pens for export to a retailer in Santa Cruz, and agreed not to re-import them into the United Kingdom. By so contracting he was given a discount of about 45 per cent. Plaintiffs, however, had discovered that Messrs. Gamage had been selling at 8*s.* 3*d.* each the identical pens which had been sold to defendant. Therefore plaintiffs alleged that defendant had broken the contract. No evidence was given for the defence, and the jury awarded plaintiffs 200*l.* damages.

**Guaranteeing a Traveller.**—In the City of London Court on July 12, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Mr. Alfred E. Mason, trading as the Doctors' Digestive Cocoa, Ltd., Eastcheap Buildings, E.C., sued Mrs. F. Morrison, 37 Darnville Road, and Mr. John B. Morrison, 41 Paragon Road, to recover the sum of 35*l.* 6*s.* under a guarantee. Mr. Baynes, plaintiff's solicitor, said that Mr. Charles Morrison, the brother of the second defendant, was employed by the plaintiff as a traveller to get orders for his digestive cocoa, and both defendants entered into a guarantee in respect of the moneys which Charles Morrison might be owing to the plaintiff upon the termination of his engagement. John Morrison, the second defendant, said the guarantee was only for 15*l.* for one month, and plaintiff was seeking to make it apply over a much longer period. Mr. Mason, plaintiff, said that the defendants first entered into a guarantee for 4*l.* Then afterwards he found that the traveller was very much in arrears with regard to the moneys earned, and to give Charles Morrison a chance, he (plaintiff) said he would take 4*l.* in settlement of the former claims, but the present guarantee was to continue. That was not communicated to the defendants, who were the guarantors. Judge Lumley Smith said, that being so, the plaintiff could not recover more than 4*l.*, and judgment for that amount and costs was given.

### High Court Cases.

#### THE OOWANA SOAP CASE.

The case of Oowana Soap, Ltd., v. John Knight & Co. was before the Court of Appeal on Saturday, July 9, on an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Pickford in Chambers relating to discovery. On the application of counsel, however, their lordships (Lords Justices Farwell and Kennedy) postponed the hearing until Monday, July 18.

### Merchandise marks Acts.

#### IMITATION ZAM-BUK.

At the Norwich City Quarter Sessions on Monday, July 11, before Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., M.P., Recorder, George Calver (27) pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawfully selling a tin of ointment to which a false trade-description was applied, on February 19, and to other

offences under the Act of 1887. There was another indictment arising out of the case, charging him with obtaining various small sums of money by false pretences, and to this he pleaded not guilty. (See *C. & D.*, May 7, p. 697.)

Sir Frederick Low, K.C., M.P., who appeared for the prosecutors, the Zam-Buk Co., said he would not offer any evidence on the false pretences charges, and on those the prisoner was acquitted. In describing the case, Sir Frederick Low said the defendant had been selling boxes of ointment not made by the prosecuting firm, which bore on the labels their trade-mark "Zam-Buk." The words on the label were "The ointment," and then in brackets, in small letters, "formula," followed by the words "Zam-Buk" in large letters. A formula had been published without the authority of the prosecutors purporting to be that of Zam-Buk, and the defendant had been making use of it. It might be that he had been misled, and as this was the first case that had come before the Courts, the prosecutors felt it would not be right to press the charge too much. They were quite satisfied to leave the case in the hands of the Recorder. He must mention, however, that since this offence was committed the defendant had made a new use of the word Zam-Buk, and was circulating a card headed:

"Calver's ointment. Prepared according to a formula given by the British Medical Association. It is not Zam-Buk, and it is not sold as such."

Defendant was certainly not entitled to use the words in such a way, and he understood that Mr. Wild, who appeared for the defendant, would undertake that the thing should not be continued.

Mr. Wild, for the defence, said the real issue in the present case was whether or not his client had a right to use the name of Zam-Buk, and he felt it his duty to advise him that he had not. A book entitled "Secret Remedies" had recently been published by the British Medical Association, and therein it was stated that for a very small sum—a farthing, he believed—a compound could be prepared which was the formula of Zam-Buk. His client got a chemist to make up the formula, and sold the ointment in boxes bearing a label stating that it was the formula of Zam-Buk. Defendant was prepared to undertake not to do this again.

The Recorder accepted the undertaking, and said that under the circumstances he felt justice would be met by the infliction of a fine. The defendant would be fined 5*l.*, and costs, and time would be allowed for payment.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### WHAT IS COCOA?

At the West London Police Court on July 7, Mr. Fordham resumed the hearing of a summons against William Davies, grocer, Fulham, for selling cocoa containing 60 per cent. of powdered cocoa-shells (*C. & D.*, June 18, p. 912). For the prosecution, Mr. Walmsley stated that the Government laboratory had certified that the third sample contained not less than 65 per cent. of cocoa-husk, and that it had been coloured by the addition of an aniline dye. Mr. Sims, for the defence, said that as no foreign matter had been added, and since there was no standard for cocoa, there had been no infringement of the Acts.—Mr. Fordham: The cocoa of commerce, as far as I have been able to investigate the matter, is the ground kernel of the chocolate nut, and if the nut is taken and ground up, that is cocoa; but if you have the nut, and add to it so much of the husk of another nut, I doubt whether you have got cocoa.—Mr. Sims: You have got cocoa, but you haven't got as much of one constituent as of another.—Mr. Fordham: Do you say that cocoa may be made from the husk alone?—Mr. Sims: I think in some cases it is so sold. You are still getting cocoa, because there is no standard.—Mr. A. J. Cannon stated that his analyses showed 30 to 35 per cent. of shell in the sample which was cocoa made from an inferior class of bean.—Mr. W. P. Van Wyk, cocoa merchant, said he considered the sample to be cocoa.—The summons was again adjourned.

#### SAFFRON.

At Bilston, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. N. C. A. Neville), on July 12, Martyn's Stores, Ltd.,



Wolverhampton, who have a branch shop at Church Street, Bilston, were summoned for selling saffron, a drug, containing 4.75 per cent. of dried borax and 8.3 per cent. of saltpetre. Inspector Van Tromp prosecuted; Mr. T. Dallow, solicitor, Wolverhampton, defended; and Mr. J. S. Sharpe, solicitor, West Bromwich, watched the case on behalf of the wholesale vendors of the drug.

Mr. Van Tromp stated that the proceedings were taken under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, and the case for the prosecution was that a sample of saffron purchased at Messrs. Martyn's shop on May 25 was found to be adulterated with foreign ingredients—viz., 4.75 per cent. of boric acid and 8.3 per cent. of potassium nitrate. There was no suggestion that Messrs. Martyn or any wholesale people in England had adulterated the drug.

Evidence in support of this statement was given by Leonard Parkes, an assistant inspector, and Mr. E. W. T. Jones, public analyst.

Mr. Dallow did not deny the accuracy of Mr. Jones's analysis, and mentioned that the people from whom Messrs. Martyn bought the saffron had since had it analysed and practically agreed with Mr. Jones. When they gave the order for the saffron his clients insisted upon a warranty showing that it was pure. This warranty was attached to the invoice, which he produced.

Samuel Martin Hibberd, managing director for Messrs. Martyns, Ltd., Wolverhampton, deposed to giving the order for the saffron in October, 1907, with which he received the warranty (produced). About 2 oz. was supplied to the Bilston shop on November 24, 1908, exactly as it was received. It was an article of which very little was sold.

Mr. Van Tromp submitted that a printed label attached to an invoice without signature or initials was not a sufficient warranty, and he quoted the only case on the matter—*Hawkins v. Williams*, 1895.

Mr. Dallow replied that the order was given conditional upon the warranty being received.

The Stipendiary said he did not see the necessity of having a warranty signed.

Other evidence having been given for the defence, The Stipendiary, in giving his judgment, said he believed the saffron was sold as received, and if that was a sufficient warranty—and he believed it was—there was a good defence. If Mr. Van Tromp wished to take a case whether the warranty was sufficient he would grant him one; otherwise the case would be dismissed.

Thomas B. Heynes, drysalter, Swan Bank, Bilston, was summoned for a similar offence, the saffron in this instance being adulterated with boric acid and magnesium sulphate. A fine of 10s., and costs, was imposed.

## Failures.

**Re Martin & Palmer.**—In our report of the meeting of creditors in London on July 4, it was stated that Mr. Palmer drew in five years 170% per annum. This should be 170% in the first five years, and not "per annum."

**Re John Henry Kirby,** Ongar, Essex, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor (*C. & D.*, June 11, p. 879) was resumed last week, but was again adjourned in order that he might produce evidence of his solvency on March 15, 1906.

## Gazette.

### Partnership Dissolved.

ALEXANDER, W. C., and OGILVIE, D. A., Bowdon and Hale, Cheshire, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Alexander & Ogilvie.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

MOULDS, HERBERT COLLINS, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs, mineral-water manufacturer.

WEALL, GEORGE ALEXANDER, Manchester, late Bradford, now commercial traveller, formerly chemist.

## New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**WALTER H. STOTT & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 2,000%., in 1% shares. Objects: To take over the business of W. H. Stott, chemists' and druggists' sundriesman, 2 Well Close Place and 1 Blenheim Grove, Leeds. The first directors are W. H. Stott and W. R. Wheatley (both permanent).

**UNIGRIP ALUMINIUM STOPPER Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 4,000%., in 2,000 preference shares of 1% each and 40,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. Objects: To acquire the business of Bibbey & Co. The first directors are W. S. Le Grande and F. B. Lewis. R.O., 24 Alfred Place, Chenies Street, W.C.

**HENRY A. MURTON, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 15,000%. Objects: To take over the business of H. A. Murton, manufacturer of and dealer in indiarubber, etc., goods for surgical and chemical purposes, etc., 8 and 10 Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The first directors are H. A. Murton (governing director) and H. E. C. Murton.

**DOWLING & NEWCOMB, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 500%., in 1% shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and refiners of and dealers in oils and oleaginous and saponaceous substances, chemists and druggists, manufacturers and dealers in toilet-requisites, etc. The first directors are H. J. Newcomb (Chairman) and J. Newcomb. R.O., 49 Camberwell Road, S.E.

**CARLIQSO MANUFACTURING Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 6,000%., in 1% shares. Objects: To carry on the business of soap-boilers, drysalters, oil-and-colour men, druggists, herbalists, etc., and to adopt an agreement with J. White, 3 Seymour Road, Broad Green, Liverpool, who is the first director. Qualification, 100 ordinary. R.O., Wolstenholme Square, Liverpool.

**TIOEKFL TEA AND CINCHONA Co., LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 40,000%., in 1% shares. Objects: To acquire and hold stocks and shares in the above-named company and the Bodjong Aseh Tea Co., Java, according to laws of the Netherland Indies. The first directors are W. C. Noad, F. H. Noad, T. R. Moncrieff, and J. Moncrieff. R.O., St. Catherine's Road, Perth.

**RADIUM, LTD.**—Capital 50,000%., in 1% shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in preparations of radium and of pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, chemical, surgical, and scientific apparatus, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the Radium Heil Gesellschaft, m.b.H., of Berlin. The first directors are W. Armstrong, H. R. P. Lomas, S. Saulermann, and W. H. Cott.

**F. SCHUTZE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 8,000%., in 1% shares (6,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of druggists' sundriesmen, manufacturers and exporters of druggists' sundries, surgical appliances, and instruments, as formerly carried on by F. Schutze and Emmie J. W. Schutze at Black Bull Works, Caledonian Market, N., as F. Schutze & Co. F. Schutze is permanent governing director, with 250% per annum as remuneration. R.O., Black Bull Works, Caledonian Market, N.

**DR. HOGYES' ASBESTOS SOCK Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 3,000%., in 1% shares (600 management). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in asbestos, loofah, and all kinds of boot socks, loofah articles, leather and rubber goods, etc., and to acquire (1) the business carried on at 16 Carthusian Street, E.C., as Dr. Hogyes' Asbestos Sock Co., and (2) the business carried on at 4 Domingo Street, E.C., as the British Loofah Manufacturing Co. The first directors are M. Temesvary, E. Temy, and S. Morrison.

### Company News.

**ST. JACOB'S OIL Co., LTD.**—The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1909, show a credit balance of 7,696%.

**MAYPOLE Co. (1899), LTD.**—The accounts for 1909 show a loss on the year's working of nearly 600%., bringing the total debit balance up to 4,500%.

**STANDARD TABLET AND PILL Co., LTD.**—The share capital of this company had, we are informed, been largely oversubscribed by July 14, the day before the list closed.

**LONDON WAX AND CERESINE Co., LTD.**—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. R. Wood, 36 Camomile Street, London, E.C. Meeting of creditors at above address on July 20 at 3.50 P.M.

**LORIMER & Co., LTD.**—We understand that Mr. John Lorimer, the founder of this business, is promoting a company



to be known as Lorimer, Ltd., for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern the profitable part of the business and assets of the company.

**APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS, LTD.**—The directors, after writing off all advertising expenditure, recommend the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year ended March 31 last, and that 20,660*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* be carried forward to the current year. The report of the directors states that the sales of Apollinaris water during the past year amounted to 29,580,000 bottles, exceeding the sales in the previous year by one and a-half million bottles. The Rheinahr bottle-factory in Germany has been working successfully throughout the year, and has manufactured 15,600,000 bottles during that period. The sales of Apenta water have exceeded the previous record total. The balance brought forward from profit and loss account last year amounted to 15,317*l.*; the net profits for the year ended March 31, 1910, amount to 134,542*l.*—together, 149,860*l.*

### Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. The following have so been filed and, except where otherwise stated, are charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**Allen & Lloyd, Ltd.**—Particulars of 2,000*l.* debentures, created June 23, 1910, of which 1,250*l.* is now issued.

**Hill, Harding & Co., Ltd.**—Debenture dated June 30, 1910, to secure 100*l.* Holder, Mrs. M. A. Reiner, 18 Woodland Road, Barnes.

**G. H. Morrison & Co., Ltd.**—A memorandum of satisfaction in full on June 28, 1910, of debenture dated July 21, 1909, securing 100*l.*

**Stedman & Co., Ltd.**—Mortgage dated June 24, 1910, to secure 400*l.*, charged on freehold shop and premises at West Malling. Holders: Mrs. A. Usher and F. J. Allison.

### Limited Partnerships.

**H. B. Bentley.**—Registered July 5. Manufacturers of artificial teeth, etc., 4 Windsor Place, Cardiff. Partnership until dissolved by mutual consent. General partner: H. Shiers, above address. Limited partner: Mrs. L. Owen, same address, contributing 100*l.* cash.

**Waites, Slack & Ling.**—Registered July 4. Physicians and surgeons, 1 Nelson Street, Rotherham. Partnership from July 1, for an indefinite period, determinable by six months' notice. General partners: P. Slack, 1 Nelson Street, Rotherham, and E. J. Ling, 33 Wharnciffe Street, Rotherham. Limited partner: R. F. Waites, 106 Millhouses Lane, Millhouses, Sheffield, contributing 685*l.*

### Births.

**LEA.**—At 238A Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, on June 28, the wife of Frederick Lea, chemist and optician, of a son.

**LLEWELLIN.**—At Llwyn House, Oswestry, on July 12, the wife of J. Howard Llewellyn, chemist and optician, of a son.

**MACAULEY.**—At the Medical Hall, Ballinasloe, on July 5, the wife of W. H. Macauley, Ph.C., of a daughter.

**RIDEHALGH.**—At Glamorgan, Harnham, Salisbury, on June 21, the wife of Lincoln Ridehalgh, Ph.C., of a daughter.

**SCOTT.**—At 52 High Street, Holywood, near Belfast, on July 4, the wife of John S. Scott, Ph.C., of a son.

**SMITH.**—At 14 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, on July 13, the wife of Cecil Smith (Messrs. Lorimer & Co., Ltd.), of a daughter.

### Marriages.

**CRESSWELL—COOPER.**—At West Ham Parish Church, on June 15, by the Rev. R. Eardley T. Bell, Henry Edwin Cresswell, chemist and druggist (H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., London), to Nancy, second daughter of Mr. H. Cooper, of Stratford.

**GREEFF—GREEFF.**—At St. Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, on July 9, by the Rev. F. J. Johnson, Robert Henry Greeff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greeff, Weimar, Germany, to Elsie Helen Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Greeff, Elm Bank, Bromley, Kent.

**KELLY—BEAN.**—At the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on July 7, by the Rev. John Ritchie, M.A., Halkirk, Caithness (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. William Cruickshank, M.A., Inverurie, Albert Edward Kelly, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Christina Dempster, only daughter of the late John Bean, chemist, Edinburgh.

**KNOX—COOPER.**—At the Carlton Hotel, Aberdeen, on July 9, by the Rev. John Wellwood, of Drainie, assisted by the Rev. James Rae, Aberdeen, George Knox, chemist and druggist, Burghead, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late John Cooper, Lossiemouth.

**M McNALLY—BARTLAM.**—At the Church of the Oratory, Birmingham, on July 2, by the Rev. J. Perry, of Henley-on-Thames, Francis Patrick McNally (of Mr. J. J. Hicks's staff), youngest son of the late Thomas McNally, of Boyle, co. Roscommon, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Bartlam, of Wolverhampton.

**MAXWELL—HILL.**—At St. George's Church, Edinburgh, on July 6, by the Rev. Hugh McKean, John Maxwell, chemist and druggist, Kelso, to Fanny Jane, daughter of the late Charles Hill, Wargrave, Berks.

**POUT—PARKER.**—At the Faversham Congregational Church, on July 4, by the Rev. James Beeby, Donald George Pout, chemist and druggist, Worcester, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert C. Parker and the late Mrs. Parker, of Poole.

### Deaths.

**BESSANT.**—At St. Mildred's Road, Westgate-on-Sea, on July 8, after two weeks' illness, Mr. Frederick Railton Bessant, Ph.C. Mr. Bessant was one of the best-known pharmacists in the Isle of Thanet, and many throughout England have been with him as season assistants. He passed the Minor Examination in December 1869 and the Major in July 1876. He commenced business in Westgate-on-Sea when it was still a comparatively new seaside resort, whose health-giving benefits had been made known by the late Sir Erasmus Wilson. From the first Mr. Bessant conducted a high-class dispensing and retail business. He was a man of reserved personality and strong convictions, as was shown four years ago, when he endeavoured to get the Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association to support his view that Parliament should restrict the sale of drugs and medicines to registered chemists. Mr. Bessant had not been in robust health since the death of his wife. He was about sixty years of age.

**Cox.**—At 51 Cricketfield Road, Lower Clapton, London, N.E., on July 9, Mr. Harry W. Cox, aged forty-six. Mr. Cox will be remembered as one of the pioneers in the manufacture of apparatus for radiography. He died from x-ray dermatitis, contracted in the course of his work. The disease first showed itself on the hand some eight years ago, and since then Mr. Cox had suffered terribly, the right arm and part of the left hand being amputated in an endeavour to combat the disease. The hopelessness of the case was realised last September, when symptoms developed in the face and neck. Since then Mr. Cox's sufferings had been so intense that death came as a relief. The long illness was a severe drain on his financial resources, but a grant of 200*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund and a fund amounting to 2,800*l.* raised by Sir William Treloar relieved the situation. Mr. Cox was the first to make a compact form of Rumkorff coil, which he did by a new system of winding the miles of wire; before then the coils were very

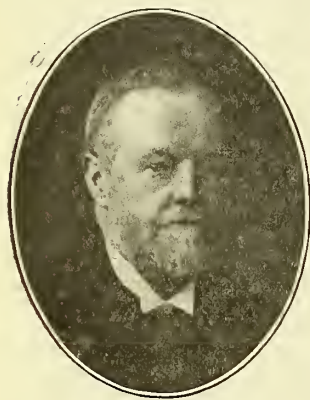


Mr. H. W. Cox.



large and unwieldy. During the Boer War Mr. Cox was working at high pressure supplying to the Royal Army Medical Corps compact x-ray apparatus for field hospital use. He leaves a widow and three sons.

**DAVIES.**—At Smith's Place House, Leith, on July 6, Mr. William Arthur Davies, managing director of Messrs.



MR. W. A. DAVIES.

Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., aged seventy-six. Mr. Davies was a native of Wrexham, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. Beale, chemist, there. He went to Edinburgh on October 26, 1854, as an assistant to Messrs. Raimes, Blandshards & Co., wholesale druggists, and had been with that firm and its successors since. He was the right-hand man to Mr. Richard Raimes, sen., and also to his son. After the death of the latter Mr. Richard Clark bought the business, and he took Mr. Davies and the late Mr. W. Duff

into partnership. On Mr. Clark's death in 1907 the old business had again to be reconstituted, and in March 1908 it was registered as a limited company with capital of 20,000<sup>l</sup>. Mr. Davies being the managing director. In these later years he has left the details of management to younger hands, but his interest in the business never waned, and up to his last illness of three weeks' duration he took an active interest in the company. For many years he was first at business in the morning and last to leave when the day's work was over. He was beloved by all the employees of the firm, who, on the occasion of his jubilee, in October 1904, presented him with an illuminated address, his portrait, and a silver rose bowl, with a silver epergne for Mrs. Davies (who died in January 1909). Mr. Davies was buried in Rosebank Cemetery on July 9. The funeral was attended by his near relatives, his co-directors who were in town, and a deputation representing the employees. Mr. Davies had been Treasurer for thirty-five years of the Congregational Church, Constitution Street, Leith, and on Sunday a largely attended memorial service was held in the church. Mr. Davies leaves four sons and two daughters.

**MACKINTOSH.**—At 29 Campbell Street, Hamilton, on July 9, Agnes Chalmers, widow of Alexander Mackintosh, chemist, aged eighty-four.

## Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

**MR. D. STEPHENS**, pharmacist, Llandilo, has been elected to fill a casual vacancy on the local Urban District Council.

**MR. OWEN A. CLARK**, chemist, Bury St. Edmunds, was elected a member of the committee at the first annual meeting of the local Chamber of Trade on July 11.

**MR. JAMES WHITTLE**, F.C.S., pharmacist, 30 Bridge Street, Morpeth, has been re-elected Hon. Secretary of the Northumberland and Durham Federation of Photographic Societies.

**MR. T. DESNOIS**, of Jules-Denoual & Co., at the British Motor Boat Club races at Ramsgate, July 8, 9, and 11, won first and second prizes in the handicap races with his 14-h.p. motor-launch *Sparkle*.

**THE KING** has appointed Sir Alfred Downing Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., to be an honorary surgeon in ordinary to his Majesty. Sir Alfred held the same position under King Edward VII.

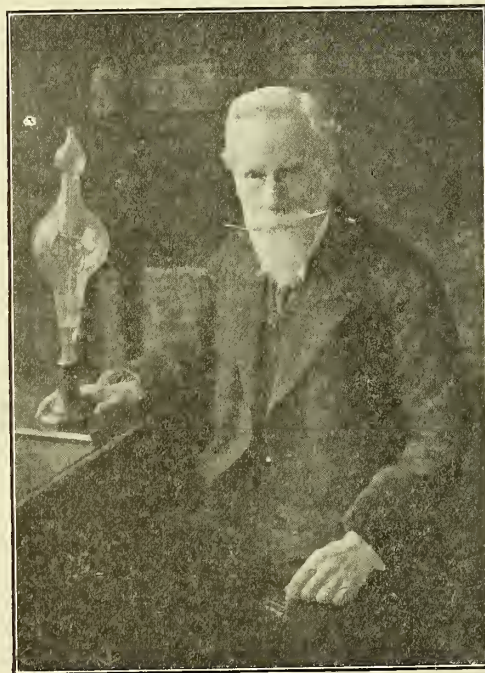
**ALDERMAN JOSEPH BEECHAM** has accepted an invitation to become Mayor of St. Helens next November. Alderman Beecham has been a member of the Corporation for twenty-one years, and occupied the Mayoral chair ten years ago.

An appreciation of the late Lady Roscoe was contributed to "The Times," of July 12, by a correspondent. Lady Roscoe was a daughter of Mr. Edmund Potter, F.R.S., who for many years was M.P. for Carlisle. The funeral took place at Brookwood, on Saturday, July 9.

**DR. DAWSON WILLIAMS**, editor of the "British Medical Journal," was seriously injured in a collision between two motor cars at Broadbridge Heath, Surrey, on Saturday, July 9. He sustained injuries to his back and concussion of the brain. Dr. Williams has now recovered consciousness, and is improving slightly.

At last week's meeting of the Brighton Town Council Mr. C. S. Ashton, chemist, 46 Dyke Road, was appointed a member of the Library Sub-Committee. Mr. Ashton also serves the town as member of one of the Boards of Managers of Council Schools. Mrs. Ashton is a member of the Council's Old Age Pensions Committee; she is also actively engaged in educational work, and is one of the best platform speakers in the town.

**KING GEORGE V.** has conferred the Order of Merit upon Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., editor of the "Chemical News," whose investigations on thallium and rare earths



SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, O.M., F.R.S.

has incidentally taken him into by-paths of research such as "radiant matter" and other electrical phenomena, which first gave the radiometer, and its brother, the radiographic tube. The latter, through Roentgen's discovery of its use in surgery, has enriched the world. Sir William Crookes combines experimental precision with high imaginative power, and the latter characteristic he has not hesitated to use in his scientific work. Thirty years ago his lectures on radiant matter seemed the reflections of a dreamer, but they have turned out to be the observations of a seer. Sir William recently entered his seventy-ninth year. In the Order of Merit he takes the place of the late Sir William Huggins. The other scientists in the Order are Lord Rayleigh, Lord Lister, Sir J. D. Hooker, Dr. Henry Jackson, and Dr. Russel Wallace. The recent photograph by Mills which we give of Sir William shows also a radiometer.



## Trade Notes.

**MESSRS. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds,** in issuing their quarterly price current for July, announce alterations in the price of patents in favour of the buyer and make an announcement regarding the payment of carriage when proprietaries are ordered with Yorkshire Relish and Goodall's household specialities.

**PILL LIST.**—Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., manufacturing chemists, Leicester, have issued a new edition of their list of coated pills, compressed tablets, and colloid capsules. There are 699 different pill formulæ, and also particulars of some of the packed pills and tablets which the firm offer. The list is priced at keen rates, and is worth consulting by close buyers.

**MAW'S ADDRESS.**—By special arrangement with the postal authorities the following form of address has been adopted to ensure the promptest possible delivery of postal communications: "S. Maw, Son & Sons, G.P.O., Box No. 54, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C." The half-yearly price-list just published shows many additions and also some reductions in price.

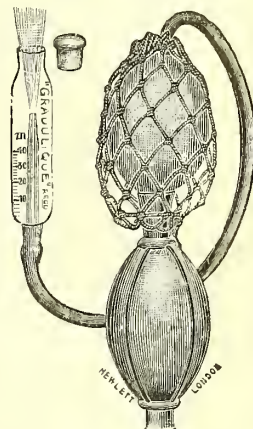
**THE "LOTOS" COURT PLASTER Co., 16 St. James's Barton, Bristol,** are introducing a distinct novelty in court plaster. It consists of a series of pieces of plaster arranged like the petals of a lotus-flower, within a cover inserted in a transparent celluloid case. The case prevents the pieces of plaster sticking together, as some court plasters do when carried in the vest-pocket, etc., without protection from the moisture of the body. The company will be glad to give retailers further information in regard to the novelty.

**MESSRS. DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & Co., Edinburgh and London,** have published a useful pamphlet on vaccine therapy and tuberculin treatment and diagnosis. After describing the technique of inoculation and the significance of the opsonic index, the pamphlet gives particulars of the properties of vaccines prepared for the firm by Dr. Ian Struthers Stewart. These are for the treatment of acne, furunculosis, blood-poisoning, tonsillitis, pneumonia, catarrh, gonorrhœa, and other ailments. There is also a special series of tuberculins. Those interested can obtain a copy of the pamphlet from the firm.

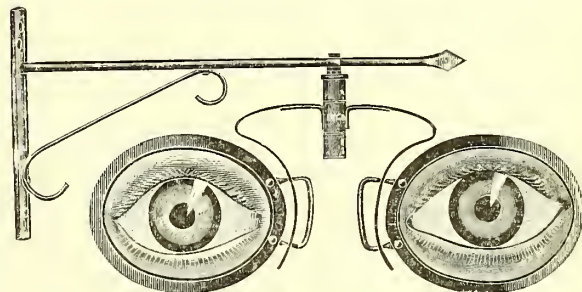
**THE NEW DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES LIST** issued by Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, has, under the editorship of Mr. Harold Dixon, one of the managing directors, been extended to nearly 300 pages (11 in. by 8 in.), of which over 250 are devoted to druggists' sundries alone, proprietaries occupying another 24 pages. The price-list has stout red card-board covers and it is provided with a hanging loop. About 2,000 engravings are used to illustrate the text, thus clearly indicating the character and get-up of the lines—a point of great importance with country chemists. The items, which include surgical appliances and medical glass, are dealt with alphabetically, but a complete index is included also to facilitate ready reference. Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co. will be pleased to forward a copy of the catalogue post free to retailers who have not already received one.

**JUNKETTA PREPARATIONS.**—We have this week had an opportunity of inspecting the Junketta essence, powder, and tablets prepared and sold wholesale by Messrs. Broom, Reid & Co., chemists, Exeter, for the preparation of Devonshire junket. The essence is put up in bottles and cartons in three sizes—6d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. The powder form is packed in amber-coloured wide-mouth bottles, enclosed in a carton and sent out with a wooden measure. Of this there are three sizes, selling at 3d., 6d., and 1s. The Junketta tablets are in tubes of 24 tablets. The tablets are put up in two strengths, the one variety sufficient for one pint, and the other for one quart of milk. The various preparations are excellent value for money, being supplied at prices which yield good profit to the retailer. We have also tested the curdling power, and, as we expected, found the ferment to be in an active condition in each of the preparations. Show-cards are supplied, and special terms are given for *ll.* orders.

**GRADULIQUE SPRAY.**—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 35 to 42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C., who have produced several improved medical sprays, have sent us specimens of their new "Gradulique" atomiser or spray. The general outline will be seen from the illustration. The spray is made in two varieties, No. 1 for aqueous and spirituous solutions, and No. 2 for oily liquids. The No. 1 is shown in the engraving, the difference in the case of No. 2 being that the latter is provided with a more powerful bellows. The reservoir is made of toughened glass, so that the apparatus can be boiled, and it is graduated from 10 to 40 minims. Our trials of the spray have shown us that it is a practical apparatus and works well.



**OPTICAL SIGN.**—We have on previous occasions referred to the opticians' signs which are made by Messrs. F. Darton & Co., 142 St. John Street, London, E.C., and have now received particulars of a now revolving sign



which has about it some novel points. The sign is figured in the engraving, and it will be seen the revolutions take place at a spindle in the centre. This spindle is noiseless, being fitted with ball-bearings and a lubricating reservoir. The eyes are painted in natural colours, and the eye-wires are finished in 22-ct. gold leaf. The sign rotates with the least breeze, and is fitted with an iron bracket for fixing to the shop-front. It costs 30s.

## Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

**MR. A. J. POWELL,** chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business at Crosshills, near Keighley.

**RAYNES' PHARMACY STORES** are opening at Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, a few doors from the railway station.

**MR. PERCY DUNN,** chemist and druggist, has started business at 157 Loddles Road, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

**MR. W. WHITAKER,** chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. N. H. Dannatt, pharmacist, at Stantonbury, Bucks.

**MR. A. W. BROMLEY,** chemist and druggist, 22 The Parade, Whetstone, Middlesex, has opened a branch in the High Road, North Whetstone.

**MR. D. DAVISON, Ph.C.,** has disposed of his business in Bridge Street, Fakenham, to Mr. J. C. Holton, pharmacist, who has managed the business for the past thirteen years.

**MR. H. A. WORTS,** chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business in Rosemary Road, Clacton-on-Sea, to Mr. A. P. Bebb, chemist and druggist, who has been Mr. Worts' senior assistant for some years past.



## "The Extra Pharmacopoeia."

THE fourteenth edition of Martindale and Westcott's "Extra Pharmacopoeia" is in the press, and will be ready for sale in a few days. Some important changes have been made in the book, which were rendered necessary by the continued popularity and consequent growth of the work. It was felt that the limit of thickness was reached in the thirteenth edition, so the page has been enlarged to 6½ by 4½ in., the same size as the first prescription-book of the Cavendish Street pharmacy. The enlargement enables twice the amount of "matter" to be given on a page, and the book can still go into a coat-pocket without feeling bulky. The authors have utilised the space to the full, and the book contains the epitomised result of original and abstracted work in the two years which have intervened since the last edition was published. Turning over the proof-sheets we notice many alterations. In the last edition special signs were adopted to indicate trade-marks, and this system has been extended by the inclusion of P signs, which indicate whether the poisonous articles dealt with are in Part I. or Part II. of the schedule. This is an ingenious and useful method of accomplishing this end, and takes up but little space. To give an idea of the additional matter in the book, which was already a marvel of conciseness, is somewhat difficult, but the following catch our eye in turning over the first few pages. The monograph on "Acidum Carbolicum" has had embodied in it the results of the "Lancet" Commission on disinfectants, and the results of some work on preparing lysol according to the expired patent. The next article, "Acidum Carbonicum," gives full particulars of the method of preparing carbon-dioxide pencils and their use as a caustic, with abstracts of published results right up to the last few weeks. The chapter on "Acidi Lactici Bacilli" occupies about twelve pages, whereas in the last edition the equivalent of one page in the new edition was sufficient to epitomise the state of knowledge at that time. The chapter on organic compounds records the experience of workers with arsonates and arsinates, and includes notes of the untoward results which have lately been published. The radium article has been recast, and deals with the question recently raised regarding the standardisation of this element. The question of "applicators" has given the authors an opportunity of some well-merited sarcasm respecting the marvellous varnish which some Continental manufacturers regard as particularly novel and inimitable. The epitome on iontophoresis (the electrical introduction into the tissues of medicaments in the ionised condition) brings together much scattered work that has been done and published on this matter. The subject of vaccine-therapy is brought up to date, and mention is made of the vaccine treatment from which the late King benefited before contracting his fatal illness. The revision of the molecular weights has been made throughout the book in accordance with the alterations in eight atomic weights within the last two years by the International Commission, and a useful suggestion is made official that Pharmacopœias should agree upon some rounded-off figures for general adoption—International Pharmaceutical Atomic Weights. "Glyl" and "Syl" are two words which attract our attention, and further inquiry leads us to a chapter on flavouring-agents, from which we gather they are definite solutions of essential oils in glycerin or syrup, the outcome of an attempt to standardise the flavours used in medicine. The unsatisfactory results are noted of the use of keratin and formalised gelatin as coatings for pills intended to pass through the stomach. The problem is apparently still unsolved, but the note well emphasises the practical points with which the book bristles. The price of the volume is to be 12s.

## Recent Will.

MR. JOSEPH COOK, "Springhill," Miller's Dale, Derby, formerly in business as a chemist at Chapel-en-le-Frith, who died on April 21, left estate of the gross value of 2,707l. 0s. 8d., with net personality 592l. 6s. 6d. Probate of his will has been granted to his son Mr. John Webster Cook, chemist, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Mr. William Dakin, Miller's Dale.

## Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

CONTINUING our notes on the Exhibition now open at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, we find that india-rubber apparently marks the border-line between the Chemical and Alimentation sections, the Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Co., Ltd., of Selangor, having a good display of smoked plantation sheet rubber. Close at hand is the exhibit of the British Murac Syndicate, Ltd., in the centre of which is an archway built of discs of "Murac," a natural product for increasing the durability of rubber.

### ALIMENTATION

is poorly represented, but the individual exhibits are well worth inspection. The following are among the exhibitors: Aerators, Ltd., devote the whole of their space to displaying the advantages of the new "C" syphon and bulbs. This stand forms a portion of the three exhibits presided over by Mr. J. A. Seyd, who is also looking after the interests of Gautier Frères (cognac) and Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., Ltd. (Gordon's gin). Brand & Co., Ltd., call attention to their products by showing a solid pyramid of concentrated beef-tea which would make a small lake of the finished product. Their essences and other invalid specialities contribute to an attractive and comprehensive display. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have a neat triangular showcase filled with the raw materials and various stages of the preparation of their brand of malt-extract. On the walls enclosing the stand are photos of the *materia medica* farms belonging to the firm. J. & J. Colman, Ltd., display their mustard, starch, and laundry blue. The Co-operative Wholesale Society are demonstrating tea-packing; but their exhibit includes packed pharmaceuticals and C.W.S. proprietaries, as well as drysaltery. Keen, Robinson & Co.'s exhibit includes their well-known prepared barley and groats, as well as mustard, blue, etc. L. Lumley & Co. are displaying the Dan Patent Crown Cork Seal. The Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. have a display of Milo Food and of condensed milk.

### PHOTOGRAPHY AND OPTICS.

The Photographic Section (Building 14) is very creditable, in so far as the *tout ensemble* is very effective. The exhibit is to a large extent in uniform style; that is to say, the various exhibitors have apparently agreed to a like style of exhibit in order to secure a better effect. Some of the photographs are very fine examples of the "black art," and well worth inspection by pharmaceutical camerists. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have a chaste exhibit of tabloid photographic products and prints. The ordinary sightseer is particularly attracted there by the transparencies produced with the "Rytol" developer. "Barnet" plates and papers are shown by Elliott & Sons, Ltd., and the Paget Prize Plate Co., Ltd., have a like exhibit. Newman & Guardia and Houghtons, Ltd., are showing their particular makes of cameras and accessories, while the "Illingworth System" of toning, and the special merits of "Enitone" are explained by Thomas Illingworth & Co., Ltd. John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., have a very fine stand directing attention to their photographic papers—"Goldona," "Noctona," and "Bromide." Good use is made of a corner space in this section by the Emil Busch Optical Co., who are showing Busch cameras, photographic lenses and prism binoculars.

In "Various British Industries" (Building 19) the visitor is attracted at once by the tasteful, draped exhibit of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers. The display board bears upon it three framed announcements, the largest being the "Directory of Opticians qualified by the Examinations of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers." The other two (uniform in size) are the "Diploma for Optical Instruction" and the "Diploma for General and Visual Optics and Sight-testing." This is exactly the kind of display to popularise the work of the Company and to make more chemist-opticians. Besides this a large display of all kinds of spectacles is made by George Culver, Ltd., and special attention is being drawn to the patent rimless "Inviso" spectacles and eyeglasses.



We referred in our issue of July 9 to

#### THE SCIENCE EXHIBITS

in the corridors and halls which one passes through when entering the Exhibition from Shepherd's Bush. Many of these are particularly interesting to pharmacists. Professor R. H. Pickard, D.Sc., illustrates the laboratory synthesis of natural products, using camphor and menthol among his illustrations. Professor A. Senior, M.D., Ph.D., shows a fine series of phototropic and thermotropic compounds (chemicals which change colour under the influence of light or heat). Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., illustrates the use of atmospheric nitrogen and also mono-, di-, and tri-nitro xylenes, the latter prepared in the Pharmaceutical Society's laboratories. Mr. A. Clayton, B.Sc., illustrates a new way of preparing substituted styrolenes, and also shows nitro- and aminocoumarins. Sir Boverton Redwood has an exhibit of crude petroleum from world-wide sources. The display of chemicals by the Leeds University is descriptive of organic chemical research; optically active derivatives of silicon are lent by Professor F. S. Kipping, F.R.S. The investigations on tinctorial chemicals afford pleasing splashes of colour. Dr. G. T. Morgan and Miss F. M. G. Micklethwait show azo-colours containing arylsulphamino groups, and also compounds illustrating the relationship between colour and chemical constitution. Dr. Morgan also shows a sealed tube and explosion cupboard. Mr. R. L. Mond lends a collection of metallic carbonyls and substances plated with nickel by means of nickel carbonyl. Of the various models of crystal and crystal systems on view those of Pope and Barlow are worthy of attention from the scientific student. Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., have a bright and varied display, which ranges from rare earths and monazite sand to fine chemicals and cinchonabark. Their beautiful colours make uranium salts, chromium sesquichloride, lead iodide, and arsenic iodide very noticeable. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have two stands in the entrance halls, one illustrative of the work of the Chemical Research Laboratories, of which chaulmoogra seeds and oil are the central point. The other illustrates the researches which have been done at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. The apparatus used by the late Sir W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., for determining the magnetic rotation of organic substances is on view, while some dephlegmators (unlabelled) are also shown. Other exhibits in the entrance halls of interest to pharmacists are those of the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, which have separate stands. Parasitic worms, mosquito prophylaxis, plague rats, and sleeping-sickness give gruesome but forcible object-lessons. Newton & Co. have a good display of x-ray apparatus.

We hope the chemists who visit the Exhibition will not miss the examples of Japanese art which are exhibited in the Palace of Art and elsewhere. Never have Europeans had an opportunity of seeing outside Japan so representative a collection, or so fine examples of what Japanese artists, past and present, have done with the brush, the graver, and the needle. For inspection of these examples alone the Exhibition is worth visiting.

#### AWARDS.

The Superior Jury has completed the examination of the awards. These are practically equally divided among the Japanese and British exhibitors, and are between five and six thousand in number. The awards consist of diplomas for grand prize, commemorative diplomas, diplomas of honour, diplomas for gold, silver, and bronze medals, and honourable mention, and will bear the signatures among others of Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, Hon. President of the Japanese Commission, the Duke of Norfolk, and Baron Oura, President of the Japanese Commission. The following awards have been made in the Chemical Industries Section: *Grand Prizes*—Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; Chiswick Soap Co., Ltd.; Gas Light and Coke Co.; R. Ingham Clark & Co.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.; Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd.; United Alkali Co., Ltd.; Thomas Whiffen & Geo. Atkinson & Co.; J. A. Wink & Co., Ltd.; Johnson, Matthey & Co.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Wellcome Research Laboratories; Jeyes' Sanitary Com-

pounds Co., Ltd. *Diplomas of Honour*—Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd.; South Metropolitan Gas Co. *Gold Medals*—Edwards' "Harlene"; Parke, Davis & Co.; Papier Poudré, Ltd.; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. *Silver Medal*—Galvanit Manufacturing Co. *Bronze Medal*—F. Schutze & Co. *Honourable Mention*—A. Stadler & Co. In the optics section a diploma of honour has been awarded to the Spectacle Makers' Company for a collective advertisement of optical and sight-testing opticians—about 700 in number. In other sections the following awards have also been made:

*Grand Prizes*.—Newman & Guardia, Ltd.; L. Oertling; Bovril, Ltd.; Brand & Co., Ltd.; J. & J. Colman, Ltd.; Keen, Robinson & Co., Ltd.; Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.; Spratt's Patent, Ltd.; Schweppes, Ltd.; Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

*Gold Medals*.—Paget Prize Plate Co., Ltd.; Houghtons, Ltd.; John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd.; Emil Busch Optical Co.; Aerators, Ltd.; Horlick's Malted Milk Co.; the Molassine Co., Ltd.; Tansan Mineral Water Co., Ltd.; Louis Lafitte & Co.; B. J. Edwards; Lumley & Co.; Glaxo Co.; Maignen's Filtre Rapide and Anti-Calcaire Co., Ltd.

The distribution of awards will be made at the Congress Hall of the Exhibition on July 15, at 3.30 P.M., and will be presided over by Prince Arthur.

## William the Porter.

His Philosophy as recorded by Bruce Logan.

### III.

'MAYBE ye've lost a pill, have ye, sir?' the voice of the worthy William vibrated above me as I vainly endeavoured to locate the missing sphere.

'Well, now, I allus did say, 'Tell me how a man behaves when he's lost a pill, an' I'll tell ye his character.'

'Ah, here it is, an' a right nice little pill, too, if ye'll pardon the saying of it.'

'So ye don't see how ye can learn much about a man's character just because he's lost a pill?'

'Oh, but ye can; an' if I were t' master I'd take good care that every new assistant lost a pill, so that I could just learn what kind of a man I'd dropped across.'

'How would I do it? Well, I should just watch him out of a corner of my eye. If he began swearin' to himself an' perhaps cuffing th' errand lad, I should put him down as irritable an' not quite fair; an' ye may take my word that I should want to know a lot afore I believed anything he said about t' others.'

'An' supposing he didn't trouble to get mad an' perhaps didn't trouble to look for t' pill much; then I should just keep my eye on him. Well, if he began scraping his mortar an' pestle again, wouldn't that tell me as he was trying to find enough mass to make another pill? Aye, an' then I should know as how he was careless in his work, that his pills didn't contain all t' mass, an' as he'd never crumple his collar by bending his back.'

'Maybe it 'd happen that th' assistant wouldn't bother about it at all, but 'd just put 'em in t' box an' send 'em out one short. Then, I should know as how I'd got a man as was dishonest as well as lazy, an' I can tell ye that such a man wouldn't stay long; because a man as 'd risk his master's reputation for t' sake of a bit of trouble would be too dangerous for any shop of mine.'

'Oh, no, ye must admit there's a hundred ways as a man can act when he's lost a pill, an' from every one of 'em you can learn something about t' man himself.'

'Ah, now ye're trying to catch me, when ye ask what I would think about a man as called, 'William. I've lost a pill, just come an' find it.' Well, I don't mind telling ye, that so long as he was getting along with other work, I should think he was cut out for a successful master; because it 'd show that he had, as they say in th' advertisements, 'Organising Ability' an' was 'Accustomed to Control.'

HENRY HARVEY CRIPPEN, an American doctor, is wanted by the police for murder and mutilation of a woman (his wife) at Hildrop Crescent, N. "The Star" states that Crippen was formerly connected with the Drouet Institute, the Dean Drug Co., and was manager of Munyon's Remedies Co. in London.



## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**A Natural Scammony Resin.**—Goris and Fluteaux ("Chem. Zentral," 1910, 1, 1255) publish the following characters of a pure natural scammony resin they have recently examined: Water, 5.0; mineral matter, 7.18; and soluble in alcohol 78.8 per cent.; soluble in ether, 66.7; the ash contained iron, aluminium, calcium, and silica. The specific rotatory power of the alcohol-soluble resin was  $-21^{\circ} 47'$ , and that of the ether-soluble portion  $-24^{\circ} 26'$ .

**Vanilla.**—Walbaum ("Chem. Zentral," 1909, 2181), after removing the vanillin from an ethereal extract of Tahiti vanilla by means of caustic soda and steam, distilling the residue after evaporating the ether, obtains a pale brown oil of pleasant, characteristic odour. This oil was found to consist mainly of anisyl alcohol, together with a little anisaldehyde. Recent examinations of a number of samples of vanilla have shown that the following are the average amounts of vanillin present: Bourbon vanilla, 1.75 to 2.60 per cent.; Mexican vanilla, 1.6 to 2 per cent.; Java vanilla, 2 to 3 per cent.; and Tahiti vanilla, 1.8 to 2.2 per cent. The accurate determination of vanillin in essence of vanilla has assumed considerable importance since the passage of the United States Pure Food law, and numerous convictions are recorded regularly in the United States for the sale of essence of vanilla made from synthetic vanillin and other flavouring agents.

**The Oil of Cryptomeria japonica.**—Kimura ("Bull. Deutsch. Pharm. Gesell.," 19, 369) has made a careful study of this Japanese essential oil, which has already been examined to some extent by Keimatsa. A yield of 1.5 per cent. of oil was obtained from the sliced wood. It is of a yellow colour, becoming dark and viscous on keeping. The greater portion distils between  $150^{\circ}$  and  $160^{\circ}$  at 17 mm. The oil has sp. gr. 0.959, optical rotation  $-22.3^{\circ}$ , and saponification value 8.88. It contains about 60 per cent. of a mixture of sesquiterpenes, of which one is dextrorotatory and the other levorotatory. The principal oxygenated constituent is a sesquiterpene alcohol. Of the sesquiterpenes, one is cadinene, while another has hitherto been unknown. To the latter Kimura assigns the name suginene. It is an oil of sp. gr. 0.921 and optical rotation  $+14.4^{\circ}$ . The sesquiterpene alcohol appears to be a mixture of two isomers—cryptomeriol,  $C_{15}H_{26}OH$  (boiling at  $162^{\circ}$  to  $163^{\circ}$  at 17 mm.; optical rotation  $-37.5^{\circ}$ ), and isocryptomeriol, which is crystalline and melts at  $135^{\circ}$  to  $136^{\circ}$ .

**Cocaine Determination.**—Berling, Pape, and Viehöver ("Archiv der Pharmazie," 1910, 332) have made an exhaustive comparison of the results obtained by all the recently published methods for the determination of cocaine in coca-leaves. The following figures represent two typical samples, one a high-grade and the other a low-grade leaf, which have been examined by the methods specified:

Method	Sample I.	Sample II.
	%	%
Castaing ... ..	0.25	—
Greshoff ... ..	0.28	0.91
Warden ... ..	0.24	—
Squibb ... ..	0.22	—
Rignon ... ..	0.25	—
De Jong ... ..	—	1.18
V. d. Marck... ..	0.33	—
Léger... ..	0.36	0.65
Gunn ... ..	0.38	—
Keller ... ..	0.39	1.04
Swiss Pharmacopœia	0.38	—
Panchard ... ..	—	1.08
Fromme ... ..	0.41	—
U.S.P. ... ..	0.35	1.00

**The Determination of Hydrastine.**—Rupp ("Chem. Zeit.," 1910, 34, 26) recommends the following method for the determination of hydrastine: 10 grams of the preparation is diluted with 20 c.c. of water and evaporated to 10 grams; 1.5 c.c. of hydrochloric acid is added, and water to bring the weight up to 20 grams. The whole is filtered, with the aid of talc if necessary; 10 grams of the filtrate mixed with 4 grams of strong ammonia and shaken with 20 grams of ether; 20 grams of petroleum ether are then added, and the shaking repeated; 1.5 gram of powdered tragacanth is next added, and the shaking continued until a clear separation is obtainable. The separated ethereal liquid is rapidly filtered through a well-covered filter, and 32 grams of the filtrate gently evaporated in a tared beaker. The weight of the residue gives the amount of alkaloid in 4 grams of the preparation.

**Fish Oils in Vegetable Oils.**—Otto Eisenschiml and H. N. Copthorne ("Journ. Indust. and Engineering Chemistry," II., No. 2, per "Chem. News," April 15) suggest the following qualitative test to differentiate between vegetable and fish oils, especially linseed oil and menhaden, which possess "aggravatingly" similar properties:

100 drops of oil are dissolved in 3 c.c. of chloroform and 3 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. Bromine is slowly added drop by drop until the brown coloration remains. After about ten minutes the test-tubes are placed in boiling water.

All vegetable oils clear up, while fish oils remain cloudy. By filtering and weighing the precipitate, objective, but not quantitative, results can be obtained. The variation in animal oils of the same specific origin precludes quantitative determinations. In the case of boiled oils, metallic salts must be removed before adding bromine, preferably by shaking with a 10-per-cent. solution of nitric acid saturated with potassium nitrate. The test does not respond to fish oils which have been heated to a temperature of  $260^{\circ}$  or more for some time.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT. 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISUC LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would reply by postcard or telephone to one or other of the subjoined inquiries.

- 228/73. Makers of "Cypress" finger-stalls.
- 229/27. What is "Lin. Algæ" and where obtainable?
- 222/69. Where can Vade Mecum Dentifrice be obtained?
- 227/39. "Vosperine"; what is it and where obtainable?
- 229/26. Address of "International Trading Co., of London."
- 229/28. Makers of a reliable ant-killer suitable for home or export.
- 227/51. Where can Gum Hedera (Ivy Gum) (used in fishing) be obtained?
- 225/46. Professor Allinson's "Electric Nerve": who are the manufacturers?
- 34/35. "Oxala Skin Cream" and "Railton's Syrup"; who makes or where obtainable?
- 225/49. Present makers of "Lietor," a veterinary preparation for curbs, splints, etc., formerly made by Waller, Malvine & Co.

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Albosol" lamp and accessories, supply (225/72).
- Amidopyrin, makers (225/55).
- Anatomical and physiological models, supply (222/44).
- Aniline colours and fast dyes, makers and suppliers (225/52).
- Casks for chemicals, makers (226/69).
- Celluloid boxes, makers (226/2).
- Coating-machinery (pills and tablets), hand power, makers (224/66).
- Diamond dyes, supply (225/52).
- Doyen's "Mycolisine," makers and agents (227/40).
- Fleuss' Patent Vacuum pumps, makers (224/29).
- "Gold Dust" washing-powder, makers and agents (225/69).
- "Glycerine Tar Soap," address of makers and agents (225/69).
- Koch's "Tuberculin," manufacturers (227/41).
- Laboratory - bottle, labelling (224/42).
- "Lietor" veterinary-preparation, particulars (225/49).
- Mercurey, first-hand suppliers (222/3).
- "Nonal," makers (South African Inq.) (224/21).
- "Omega" fountain syringe, makers (224/55).
- Pendants (rolled gold) for miniature photographs (220/59).
- "People's Remedies," makers (216/60).
- "Rhinitis" cold-cure, supply (224/24).
- Sperm Oil, first-hand dealers and refiners (223/4).
- "Thatzit" metal - polish, London agents (207/36).
- "Valoid" products, makers (227/38).

H.M. CONSUL at Cairo reports that tenders will be received up to August 31 for the supply to the Department of Public Health of drugs, medicines, dressings, etc., during the year 1911.



## Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

Mr. Alden, M.P.,

in his speech before the Committee on Lord Alverstone's Bill, appears not to have mentioned one fact which greatly strengthens the claim of "chemists and druggists" to be exempted from jury-service, and this omission may partly explain Sir Rufus Isaacs' failure properly to appreciate our case. Pharmacists are not "dispensers" only; they are also the only legal retailers of scheduled poisons. They are compelled by law personally to supervise the sale of these poisons or to employ only qualified assistants for the purpose. No other tradesman is in a position at all analogous to this; none can say that his business cannot be carried on in his absence without a breach of the law. If this fact were brought home to Sir Rufus he could scarcely fail to see that the exemption of pharmacists cannot be used as an argument for the exemption of any other class of tradesmen. But it is obviously unjust that pharmacists should be compelled by law to give personal attendance to the most ordinary affairs of their business (it is not, as I have said, dispensing alone that is involved) and yet be required to absent themselves. If it be said that, as Mr. Alden admitted, the pharmacist might get a *locum tenens*, the answer is again obvious: both the expense and the risk are much greater in his case than in that of an ordinary tradesman, who is, moreover, under no such legal obligation as he. The objection of two other members of the Committee to the word "chemist" as ambiguous, and their consequent wish that "the amendment should take the form of the exemption of 'druggists,'" is truly amazing. Clearly these gentlemen are unaware that "chemist and druggist" is the legal definition of a particular body of men. It must be admitted that the term "chemist," taken by itself, is ambiguous in common parlance, but for all registered by the Pharmaceutical Society there is no ambiguity about it.

### The Oxford English Dictionary,

a new double-section of which (Sauce-alone—Scouring) appears this month, now comprises 241,228 words, without counting the more obvious combinations; including these the total number is considerably over a quarter of a million. More than three-fourths of the main words are still in use, the remainder being obsolete. As two volumes and the greater part of a third out of a total of ten have still to appear, a fairly accurate guess may be made at the wealth of our vocabulary, which will be seen to be the greater when it is remembered that thousands of words ("appendicitis" is one) have come into use too late to be included in the work. The new sections contain several words of special interest to pharmacists, but there is not much recorded of them but what is common knowledge. Only two of the plant-names included—"Scammony" and "Scoparium"—belong to plants now official, and of these there was little to be said. Of names of plants no longer official the most interesting are "Savin," from Old French *savine*, a form of the Latin (*herba*) *Sabina*, the Sabine herb; "Saxifrage," which Mr. Bradley believes to be due to the rock-loving habit of the more important species, and not, as Pliny thought, to its lithontriptic virtue; "Scabious" (cf. "Scabies"); "Scab-wort" (elecampane); "Scare-devil," an old name for St. John's wort (*hypericum*); "Scorpion-plant," a name formerly given to aconite; and "Scorpion-grass," a name for the forget-me-not or mouse-ear (*myosotis*). From the same source as the last-named, and for the same reason, comes

the botanical term Scorpioid. There is a very interesting article on "Scab," another on "Scall," which gives us "scalled head" or, as it is usually written now, "scald-head." Still more interesting are the articles on "Sciatica" and "Sciatic," which are from the med. Latin *sciaticus*, a corrupt form of *ischiadicus*; but the most important to all interested in science is that on the word "Science" itself, to which particular attention is called in the editor's prefatory note.

### The Use of Sawdust

as a foodstuff no doubt sounds very crude, but, after all, the difference between the stem of the oat, or in other words of oat-straw, and the stem of a pine-tree, is that the one is a little harder than the other. The chemical composition of both is identical, and very possibly the stomach of a horse is capable of digesting sawdust, just as it digests bran. The outcry in Parliament is therefore quite illogical, and it is apt to raise up an unreasonable prejudice against what may be an excellent foodstuff. I do not mean to suggest that sawdust biscuits are likely to be a nourishing diet to the horse, or that there is here a short cut to fortune; but, as every chemist knows, the chemical treatment of sawdust is accountable for the production of various excellent foodstuffs, and unless due account is taken of the possibilities and the achievements of science one is apt to stumble when he begins to declaim in the usual rotund manner against the adulterator and all his ways. It is easy to jump at conclusions, but it is difficult to root out an opinion formed on a plausible but misleading statement, and therefore hasty judgments on matters of this description are to be deprecated.

### The Advantages of Co-operation

are well seen in your report of the conference of the South African doctors, dentists, and chemists, all of whom appear to be welded together in working for a new Act for the whole of South Africa. By combining their forces these men will be able to exert an influence that is likely to be irresistible, and I look forward to seeing, as a result, a highly satisfactory Act of Parliament, an Act that will avoid all the pitfalls and close up all the loopholes that experience has shown to be so fertile of litigation and illegitimate practice in this country. I cannot help thinking that if the three Associations representing the same classes of practitioners in this country had joined hands they would long ere this have achieved all their desires. But the trouble in an old country is that class jealousy effectually prevents co-operation, and not only is one set of men weakened in its own efforts to improve its position, but it has to fight the opposition of others who ought to be its natural supporters.

### The "Anæsthetics" Problem

is apparently to be solved by Parliament. There is a timely contribution to the subject in the last issue of the "British Medical Journal," which contains a lengthy report by a special committee of the Association. The committee was composed of distinguished anæsthetists, physiologists, and chemists, and their experiments and observations are set forth with great detail. I cannot put the conclusions more briefly than by saying that those who die from chloroform and similar anæsthetics succumb because they get insufficient air, and the committee show the means to be adopted to ensure that they get enough.

PHILIPPINE PRODUCE.—The official report for 1909 states that "ylang-ylang oil sales declined, while exports of coconut oil, which had become an item of some importance in 1908, disappeared from the returns in consequence of the burning of the factory that was building up this export industry."



# "SANITAS POWDER" v. SLUGS.

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## Editorial Articles.

### Shops (No. 2) Bill.

It will be advantageous to refresh the memories of our readers regarding the nature and contents of this measure so far as it affects those who sell medicines or medical and surgical appliances. The Home Secretary described in general terms the objects of the Bill when he introduced it (see *C. & D.*, July 9, p. 58). It is substantially the same measure as was commented upon in our issue of August 14, 1909, p. 289. In principle it differs from existing shop enactments in limiting not only the hours during which retail shops may be open for business, but the hours during which assistants may be employed about the businesses of shops. The Bill proposes that no assistant shall be employed (a) for more than sixty hours (exclusive of meal-times) in any week, or (b) after eight o'clock in the evening on more than three days in any week, subject to special exemptions (including chemists) and the general exemption that overtime of not more than two hours on any day may be worked on not more than thirty days a year. The intervals to be allowed for meals are (1) half-an-hour when the employment extends to six hours, but does not amount to eight hours; (2) three-quarters of an hour for eight to ten hours; (3) one hour for ten to twelve hours, and one and a half hours for twelve hours and upwards. Intervals of less than fifteen minutes will not count, and intervals must be so distributed that not more than six hours shall elapse without one. If, for example, a chemist's shop day is from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. (except on half-holiday and Saturday), his assistants would require forty-five minutes for dinner and fifteen minutes at least for tea during that time—say, at 1 P.M. and 5 P.M.; but on four days per week the time worked would be forty-four hours, leaving sixteen hours to spread over Saturday, the half-holiday, and Sunday. The Saturday would probably be from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., half-holiday from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., and Sunday two hours; altogether twenty hours (allowing an hour for Saturday's meals), so an adjustment would have to be made by prolonging the meal intervals or lopping off half-an-hour in the morning. This sort of thing is done in many cases at present, and in others there would be little difficulty in making the adjustment. Closing is dealt with in Part II. of the Bill. Every shop is to close for the serving of customers at 2 P.M. on one day per week, the day to be selected by the shopkeeper as he pleases if the local authority does not fix it; and every shop shall be closed for the serving of customers on Sundays (with certain exceptions). Local authorities will have power to make closing orders (substantially as at present), the hour of closing not to be earlier than 7 P.M., and they may fix 1 P.M. as the half-holiday closing hour. The orders will apply to "any place not being a shop," so that street-trading will be covered. The exemption to chemists is in Clause 23, as follows:

(1) Where the sale of medicines or medical or surgical appliances is carried on in any shop, so much of Part I. of this Act as prohibits the employment of a person after eight o'clock in the evening on more than three days in the week shall not apply as respects shop assistants employed for the purposes of such sale.



(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent customers being served with medicines or medical or surgical appliances on any week-day after the hour at which the shop in which they are sold is required to be closed by or under Part II. of this Act or on Sunday, or shall prevent a shop assistant so serving customers, notwithstanding that he may be employed for the purpose contrary to the provisions of Part I. of this Act.

This is the same as last year. The effect of the first of these sub-clauses is illustrated in the example given, and it should be noted that the result of it is to confine the assistant's employment to selling the exempted goods, and no others. He could not be employed after eight o'clock to dress windows, to make or pack medicines, or to sell any article which is not in law "medicines or medical and surgical appliances." The second sub-clause exempts chemists from the penalty for keeping open late or on Sunday. The provisions are such as have been repeatedly desired by chemists. They give the individual trader complete freedom as to when and how long he may keep his shop open for the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances, while safeguarding the interests of his employes by insuring for them a ten-hour day, exclusive of meal-times. The Bill also seems to provide all the saving clauses which can be thought compatible with the convenience of the public and the health and prosperity of shopkeepers.

### Six Months' Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns for June, which were briefly referred to in last week's issue, again show a satisfactory increase in both imports and exports. The imports for the month are 2,924,884*l.* better than those of 1909, and 3,501,439*l.* better than 1908, while the exports, including re-exports, are correspondingly 5,499,717*l.* and 8,200,846*l.* better, as the following figures show :

<i>Imports.</i>			
	1908	1909	1910
	£	£	£
June ... ..	46,135,319	51,711,874	54,636,758
<i>Exports and Re-Exports.</i>			
	£	£	£
June ... ..	34,982,451	37,683,580	43,183,297

It may be remembered that the great trade boom of 1907, which touched the high-water mark in our business prosperity, did not set in until the year had well advanced, and it is interesting to record that June imports this year are more by 6,826,110*l.* than those of June 1907, while the exports are up by 1,688,585*l.* The most satisfactory feature is that the increases this year have been consistent each month, and the totals for the six months now exceed the two previous years by very substantial amounts, as the following figures show :

	1910	1909	1908
	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	334,452,818	+ 32,805,148	+ 36,160,459
Exports ... ..	204,585,723	+ 27,651,373	+ 14,592,328
Re-exports ... ..	55,312,271	+ 8,763,103	+ 16,015,940

If this rate of increase is maintained, and there is no reason why it should not be, this year should set up another record. The chemical and drug trades have shared in this increased business, as is shown by the following six months' figures for the goods handled by them :

	1908	1909	1910
	£	£	£
Imports ... ..	5,131,582	5,119,634	5,562,514
Exports ... ..	8,706,393	8,328,166	9,159,425
Re-exports ... ..	843,496	953,877	965,822

The closely-related section of oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums has also done well, the six months' imports—

19,922,086*l.*—being 4,876,602*l.* more, this being the largest increase in the raw materials schedule during the half-year. The exports are yet more striking, being almost a million up—i.e., 904,315*l.*—the total shipments have been 2,369,948*l.*, and of re-exports there were 3,377,399*l.* or 817,084*l.* more than in 1909.

Looking over the half-year's imports of chemicals we observe a sharp decline in sulphur by 25,181 cwt., and one of 37,665 cwt. in soda compounds; imports of bleach were 1,955 cwt. less, sulphuric acid 3,851 cwt. less, and unenumerated chemicals declined by 20,000*l.* Most of these decreases in heavy chemicals point to the fact that less dumping (especially of soda compounds) took place in the first half of the year. On the other hand we have the substantial increase in quinine of 629,132 oz., the total being 1,133,316 oz., obtained at a cost of 6.8*d.* per oz. Peruvian bark was stationary, and imports of unenumerated drugs and medicines declined from 517,740*l.* to 498,179*l.* Perhaps the most important increase was one of 73,494 cwt. in coal-products, not dyes, imports attaining 101,503 cwt. Cream of tartar, saltpetre, and tartaric acid were all better. Most of the dye-stuffs and tanning substances were imported to a larger extent, although natural and synthetic indigo have fallen off, especially the former. Myrabolans show a large increase, but sumach and valonia are less. Painters' colours and pigments purchases are greatly in excess of the two previous years, white lead being the only decline in this group. Among the vegetable oils the most noticeable increases are in linseed and coconut oils. Soya beans, which were not shown separately prior to 1910, reached the respectable total of 345,471 tons, valued at 2,466,132*l.* China and Japan practically halved the source of supply between them. The high price of turpentine restricted imports to 143,121 cwt., or 7,784 cwt. less, the c.i.f. cost working out at 37*s.* per cwt. In spite of the oil boom petroleum declined from 190 million to 173 million gallons, the greatest falling-off being under the heading of motor-spirit, gas oil, and lubricating oils. Acacia gum shows a decrease in quantity, but a slight increase in value, and shellac is 42,215 cwt. better at 94,755 cwt. In view of the rubber boom it is interesting to note that we have so far imported 502,499 cwt. this year, having a value of 16,280,980*l.*, being 146,544 cwt., or ten million sterling more. Of this we re-exported 261,046 cwt., valued at 8,448,898*l.*

Turning to exports of chemicals, the figures, with the solitary exceptions of copper sulphate and distilled glycerin, show improvement. Bleaching materials have been in better demand for the United States, but "other countries" show an insignificant decrease. Coal products not dyes, on the whole, have done well, shipments attaining 884,707*l.*, about half of which was pitch. The same may be said of soda compounds, of which we exported 3,014,501 cwt., about one-third being soda ash; soda bicarbonate declined slightly, as did distilled glycerin, but crude glycerin was about 15,000 cwt. up. Substantial progress was again made in drugs and medicinal preparations, the exports being as follows :

	1908	1909	1910
	£	£	£
June ... ..	108,590	142,221	156,556
January-June...	757,252	812,535	896,224

Values, it will be seen, were up by 83,689*l.* Quinine has shared in this improvement, British exports being declared at 610,553 oz., the f.o.b. value of which was 24,573*l.*, which is almost 9.7*d.* per oz., as compared with an import cost of 6.8*d.* per oz. for foreign. In addition there were 45,952 oz. of foreign-made quinine exported, valued at 1,307*l.*, which figures appear remarkably low as compared with so-called British exports.



## Chemists and Jury-service.

WE learn upon good authority that there is every prospect of the Government being able to accept the amendment of Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., to the County Common Juries Bill to exempt chemists and druggists from service on juries. Sir Rufus Isaacs was looking into the matter on Wednesday, and, although he was unable to complete his inquiries, informed the *C. & D.* representative that he is hopeful of being able to accept Mr. Winfrey's amendment. The Bill has not and will not come on this week. The advice which we gave last week to our subscribers to communicate with their members of Parliament has been acted upon by many, and has been of distinct service. The advice may still be acted upon, and the following letter sent by Mr. Carpenter, of the Arcade Pharmacy, Mincing Lane, E.C., to Mr. Balfour and Sir F. Banbury may be useful in this respect:

To the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., House of Commons.  
*Re* Lord Alverstone's Bill to amend the Juries Act of 1825, and Mr. R. Winfrey's addendum to Clause 1 to exclude all registered chemists and druggists from attendance on juries.

SIR,—As one of the chemists and druggists in your constituency of the City of London I beg your support of the above clause, which so vitally affects my trade and the safety of the public.

In the enforced absence of the principal and failure to obtain a duly qualified and registered chemist to act as locum, and also the extreme difficulty of securing such services, the greatest risk is incurred by the public in event of the shop having to be left in the charge of unskilled hands. Doctor's prescriptions and sales of poisons should only be in the hands of the most experienced and qualified men as registered under the Pharmacy Act. In a very large number of cases, owing to the limited nature of returns, the pharmacy is controlled and worked solely by the principal himself, which greatly enhances the difficulty in case of being called away.

In asking your interest and support I thank you in anticipation in the name of my fellow pharmacists, and the general public, and remain your obedient Servant,

ALBERT H. CARPENTER.

Both the City members have favourably acknowledged the letter, to which might be added the excellent point put forward by "Xrayser II.," that chemists and druggists are by law required to conduct their businesses personally, so that they are on quite a different footing from other shopkeepers. The situation is so hopeful for chemists and druggists that they should leave no stone unturned at the present time to secure the exemption which pharmaceutical chemists in England have enjoyed for nearly fifty years.

### Sale of Rectified Spirit.

Some progress has, we understand, been made in the matter of the sale of rectified spirit by licensed wholesale dealers to retailers. Mr. John C. Umney and Mr. Chas. Alex. Hill have had an interview with Sir Arthur J. Tedder, Chief Inspector of Excise, and laid before him facts for the consideration of the Commissioners, as a result of which, it is hoped, a favourable solution of the present difficulties will be obtained.

### More Spirits Trouble.

Experience continues to bring to light further elements of complexity which have been introduced into the general law of licensing by the liquor licence sections of the Finance (1909-10) Act. In our recent articles on the subject we dealt with the effect of the changes made where these were likely to be of practical interest to our readers, and we showed that the result is in the main a readjustment of Excise licence rates, involving in most cases considerable increases in the duties to be paid. A further difficulty has now arisen for many licence-holders owing to a decision of

the Board of Customs and Excise, who hold that under the Act they are not authorised to grant a licence to a retailer of spirits for consumption off the premises unless the applicant either (1) holds a magistrates' certificate entitling him to apply for such licence, or (2) holds a dealer's licence as before the Act. In the latter case there is the further requirement that the premises licensed must be used exclusively for the sale of intoxicating liquors or of intoxicating liquors and mineral waters, and must have no internal communication with the premises of any person carrying on any other trade or business. This condition practically excludes wholesale druggists from supplying rectified spirit in less than 2 gal. quantities. It also applies to wine retailers. Those of our readers who already hold the magistrates' certificate will not be directly affected by this decision. Those who do not hold the certificate must either obtain one or pay at least half the amount of the wholesale dealer's licence without getting anything in return. In any case the decision must have a serious effect on traders whether holding the magistrates' certificate or not, where, with a view to avoiding the heavy licence duty which they would have to pay if charged on the value of their entire premises, they desire to have a portion of the premises set apart and used exclusively for the sale of intoxicating liquor, so as to have this portion separately valued for the purposes of licence duty.

### Bartholomew Close.

Every foot of the City of London has historic interest, but none of the well-defined areas are so fascinating to those connected in any way with medicine as the district of St. Bartholomew the Great. Rahere, the founder of the Priory of St. Bartholomew and of the hospital which is with us to-day as the greatest in the British Empire, lived in the twelfth century, and part of the "Close" of his Priory, is familiar to chemists at home and abroad, as the London headquarters of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. No. 60 Bartholomew Close, and Nos. 58, 57, 54, and 47, are the houses occupied by the business, and tradition and historic fact are associated with each. It was in 1840 that Evans & Lescher removed from Cripple-gate Buildings to No. 60 Bartholomew Close, and the other numbers have been added since. These remarks are induced by a carefully written "History of Bartholomew Close," by Mr. E. A. Webb, a senior director of the company, which occupies two pages of the company's half-yearly catalogue issued this month. Mr. Webb knows the "Close" better than most people. He and his brother, Sir Astor Webb, R.A., were responsible for the restoration of St. Bartholomew the Great, a work which involved on one side intimacy with ancient lights and rights in the district, and on the other architectural knowledge, with accurate observation on both. Mr. Webb's essay on the Close is an acceptable addition to the City's literature and to drug-trade records.

### A Pension Scheme.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have inaugurated a pension scheme for old employes. Every employé who has been in the company's service for twenty years and has attained the age of sixty-five years for men or fifty-five years for women will be entitled to a pension depending upon the amount of salary earned. The pensions are non-contributory, the company providing the entire amount, and are awarded at the discretion of the Pension Board, which consists of the president, general manager, and treasurer of the company. Pensioners may employ themselves in any business not in competition with the company, and the pensions, which vary from a minimum of 3*l.* 15*s.* to a maximum of 20*l.* per month, may be continued to the widows of employes. Upwards of a hundred workers on the company's staffs in all countries are now eligible for pensions.



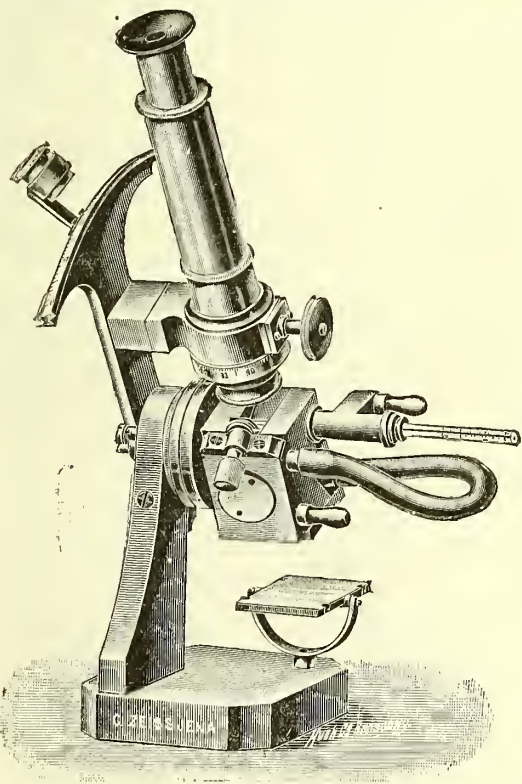
## The Refractometer.

It is expected that the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia will provide refractive indices for oils and other liquids the quality of which may be determined by examination with the refractometer, an instrument whose value in the examination of essential oils was proved so long ago by the late Dr. John H. Gladstone, that some of the younger generation of pharmacists are unaware of his valuable records. In this article we figure and describe the most generally used instrument.

**T**HE refractive index of any substance, referred to that of any other substance, is the ratio of the velocities with which light waves traverse the two media respectively. This ratio is identical with the ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. So that the following is true,  $\mu$  being the refractive index :

$$\mu = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \frac{V^1}{V^2}$$

where  $i$  is the angle of incidence,  $r$  the angle of refraction, and  $V^1$   $V^2$  the respective velocities. This equation, together with the law that the angle of incidence and angle of refraction (or, what is the same thing, the incident ray, the refracted ray and the normal) lie in one plane, forms the basis of all refractometric determinations. The absolute



index of refraction refers the medium to a vacuum, but since the value for air is so slightly removed from unity, it is not usual in practice to make any correction, but to determine the refractive index in relation to air. The following deduction, however, must be understood if instruments of the type of the Abbé refractometer are used.

Since a ray of light is bent nearer to the normal in entering a more highly from a less highly refractive medium, it follows that when the refracted ray is at some angle less than  $90^\circ$  from the normal, the incident ray must be exactly at  $90^\circ$  from the normal, or, as is usually said, enters the second medium at grazing incidence. The angle that the refracted ray now makes with the normal is called the critical angle, and it is obvious that a ray making any greater angle with the normal in the second medium would

not emerge at all into the less refractive medium, but would be totally reflected. If this critical angle, then, be called  $x$ , the equation  $\frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\sin x} = \mu$  is true, where  $90^\circ$  is the angle of grazing incidence,  $x$  is the angle of refraction (and critical angle), and  $\mu$  is the refractive index. Since  $\sin 90^\circ = 1$ , it follows that  $\sin x = \frac{1}{\mu}$ , or that the sine of the

critical angle is the reciprocal of the refractive index. The refractive index varies, of course, for each part of the spectrum, and it is usually determined for the D line unless otherwise expressed. The use of diffused daylight with the Abbé refractometer is rendered possible by the compensator described below, which corrects the dispersion produced by the refraction of white light. This property of total reflection at the critical angle is used in the Abbé refractometer. The position of the border line of total reflection is observed in relation to a prism of flint glass of known refractive index, into which the light enters by refraction from air to the medium whose refractive index is desired.

The Abbé refractometer consists of a double Abbé prism for holding the fluid under investigation and a telescope (connected with a sector bearing an engraved scale representing refractive indices) to observe the border line of total reflection formed by the prism. Water can be circulated around the prisms, entering by the lower nozzle and leaving by the upper one, at the side of the collar which carries the thermometer for ascertaining the temperature of the circulating water, and, accordingly, that of the prisms. A constant temperature must be maintained if accurate results are desired, and the water is allowed to flow for half an hour prior to using the instrument until the temperature is constant, and it should not fluctuate more than a degree during use. For fats and essential oils solid at ordinary temperatures heated water is employed, but for ordinary use the town mains supply water of constant temperature. The lower prism, which serves as a support for the substance and for illumination, can be lowered into a horizontal position by a half-turn of the locking-pin at the back of the instrument. Two drops of the fluid under examination is placed on the prism, which is again secured in position, the liquid being thereby squeezed over the surfaces of the two prisms. The mirror is now adjusted to throw light through the prisms into the telescope, and the telescope arm is then swung, starting at the lower end of the scale, until the bright field of view is encroached upon in its lower half by a dark portion. The border line of total reflection appears coloured, and it is achromatised by turning the milled ring at the base of the telescope tube, which rotates two similar Amici prisms in opposite directions, thus giving a compensating dispersion to that due to the refractive prism. When the border line of refraction is colourless and sharply defined the arm is finally adjusted until it coincides with the intersection of the cross wires visible in the field. The position of the pointer upon the scale is read off by means of the lens giving the refractive index directly to the fourth decimal place. The readings require correcting for temperature. A list of corrections for essential and fixed oils was given in the *C. & D.* for March 19, p. 443. The corrections are to be added once for each degree above  $20^\circ$  C., and subtracted for each degree below  $20^\circ$  C. Thus for olive oil, if the refractive index is determined at  $14^\circ$  C., six times the correction for each degree (0.00036) is to be deducted from the ascertained figure. Standards of comparison are on the same page and also on January 29 (p. 178). The Abbé instrument can be used for substances with refractive indices between 1.3 and 1.7.

"THE TIMES" of July 12 reprinted from the issue of Thursday, July 12, 1810, the advertisement of "Mr. Assur, No. 43 Hart Street, Bloomsbury, late dentist to their Swedish Majesties," of "his own peculiar invention of artificial teeth," which were made of "a clean and wholesome animal, a native of the interior of Lapland." The advertisement concluded: "Mr. A. is content to leave to the undisturbed possession of the grave those Teeth that have already been consigned there, without engrafting them afresh." [A hundred years ago the teeth of the dead were used over again.]



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on July 6, Mr. John Smith (President) in the chair. The following were also present: Mr. W. F. Wells, Dr. M. R. Whitla, J.P., Mr. James Michie, Mr. J. H. Bowden, Dr. C. J. Blair Dunlop, and Dr. J. A. Walsh.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar) read the following letter from Sir Jas. B. Dougherty, Under-Secretary for Ireland:

"Dublin Castle, June 10, 1910.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that the resolution adopted by the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has been laid before his Majesty King George the Fifth, who has commanded his Excellency to thank the President and Council for their expression of profound regret on the death of his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh. I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. B. DOUGHERTY.

"The Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland."

Mr. FERRALL also read a letter from Mr. S. M. Power, of the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, with copies of an Order in Council passed on June 30 approving of the appointment of Mr. W. Vincent Johnston, M.P.S.I., to be an Examiner for the Practical Pharmacy Division of the Pharmaceutical Licence Examination, in the room of Mr. George Brown, M.P.S.I.

A letter was also read from the Clerk of the Council, Privy Council, Whitehall, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's Calendar for the use of the Netherlands Minister.

Mr. FERRALL read a letter from Mr. A. W. Myles, Town Clerk, Glasgow, as to the desirability of the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Royal Sanitary Institute uniting, and he was directed to reply that it did not come within the sphere of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to dictate to the two bodies as to the procedure they should adopt.

#### NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS.

A communication was received from Mr. F. J. Orr, solicitor, notifying the death of Mr. Joseph Williamson, R.D., 167 Cromac Street, Belfast. A communication was received from Mr. George Hamilton, R.D., 16 Dunnegan Street, Belfast, notifying the death of Mr. George Hamilton, R.D., 120 Bloomfield Avenue, Belfast. A certificate of the death of Mr. Moore Wilkinson, R.D., 153 University Street, Belfast, was received.

#### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from the following committees were received and adopted: The Law Committee, the Certificates Committee, the Declarations Committee, the House Committee, and the School Committee.

#### ELECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. WELLS, the following were elected to membership:

Mr. John Duncan Blair, Ph.C., 49 Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin;

Mr. M. John Caffrey, Ph.C., 123 Great Britain Street, Dublin;

Mr. Samuel Dale, Ph.C., Clooney Pharmacy, Waterside, Londonderry; and

Mr. Cecil Newton, Ph.C., Ballinrobe, co. Mayo.

#### NOMINATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following were nominated for membership:

Mr. John Joseph Connolly, Ph.C., 21 Main Street, Youghal, co. Cork; Mr. Noble Graham, Ph.C., Drummack House, Lisnaskea; Mr. M. Leahy, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Kilfinane; Dr. John Findlay Stevenson, Ph.C., The Hall, Ardishaig, N.B.; and Mr. T. Dawson Tate, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Castle-Island.

This was all the public business.

#### Preliminary Examination.

At the examination held this month Mary Wilson Corry, Letterkenny, passed with honours. The following also passed:

Amy Livingston, Bangor; William Power, Cork; William Twomey, Kanturk; Francis Loughman, Carrick-on-Suir;

Francis McAnally, Carrickmacross; John FitzGibbon, Limerick; Joseph Edward Mahood, Bailieborough; James McKenna, Belfast; Patrick Leo James Walsh, Belfast; John Healy, Drogheda.

Twenty-one candidates were rejected.

## Pharmaceutical Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following lists of persons who passed the major and minor examinations held in Edinburgh this month:—

### Major Examination.

FOR REGISTRATION AS PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Brander, Bruce McDonald, Banff.

Sinclair, William Oxley Forster, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

### Minor Examination.

FOR REGISTRATION AS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Anderson, Rodk. D., Edinburgh	McGowan, T. G., Dunscore, by Dumfries
Anderson, W. H. C. C. M., Bo'ness	Mackay, John, Glasgow
Baird, Douglas G., Edinburgh	Macpherson, Duncan, Strathpeffer
Barnes, William, Whitehaven	Meek, A. I., Dundee
Beattie, James, Kelso	Meyer, R. W., Trinidad, B.W.I.
Bennett, James, Glasgow	Morris, John E., Nottingham
Cowie, Alexander M., Aberdeen	Morrison, R. S., Dirlerton, N.B.
Eunson, John, Junr., Biggar	Munro, William, Edinburgh
Finlaysom, C. L., Lochcarron, Ross-shire	Murray, John G., Aberdeen
Flint, W. H., Hetton-le-Hole	Nathanson, Herman, Edinburgh
Fraser, Alexander, Edinburgh	Paterson, Andrew, Penicuik
Gordon, Alex. S., Peterhead	Pierce, William D., Carnarvon
Hunter, A. D., Newcastle	Reid, William F., Carlisle
Hunter, David B., Edinburgh	Smith, Adam, Roxburgh
Hunter, John F., Arbroath	Srigley, T. W., Pickering, Yorks
Jameson, A. B., Glasgow	Surtees, L. E. R., Morpeth
Latto, Robert, Glasgow	Thoms, Ann F. C., Dundee
Lawson, Robert G., Edinburgh	Watchman, William, Stirling

We have also received the following list of persons who, at the meeting of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales held in London this month, passed the

### Minor Examination.

Adamson, Chas. F., Colwyn Bay	Jervis, David E., Tyldesley
Affleck, Claude W., Sheffield	Johnson, George E., Leeds
Anderson, James A., Didsbury	Jones, Thomas F., Wimbledon
Anderson, Robert D., Hove	Kerridge, R. C., Swaffham
Arnold, Robert J., Rhyl	Lawrence, Charles A., London
Bailey, J., Ashton-under-Lyne	Lay, William E., Swindon
Bailey, O. L. D., Hemel Hempstead	Ledsham, Frank H., Whitechurch
Barker, Eric C., Mirfield	Leigh, Robert B., Brighton
Barnett, Frederic W., Stafford	Mallagh, Thomas H., London
Bartlett, Dorothy J., Streatham	Martin, Elizabeth, Wellington
Blott, William, King's Lynn	Meyer, Edward G., London
Boulter, Jessie, Sheffield	Morris, Leonard F., London
Bridges, William, Aylesbury	Nicholson, Joseph W., Penrith
Briggs, Herbert, Horbury	Norton, Austen D., Birmingham
Briggs, Reginald, Halifax	Pain, Allan W., Dover
Burn, Robert B., Newark	Parkinson, S. W., Atherstone
Charlton, Frank J., Atherton	Pearn, Archibald, Plymouth
Cottle, Arthur J., London	Pike, Ellen B., London
Croft, Angelo J., Manchester	Potts, Robert G., Headingley
Dann, Rowland G., Brigg	Preston, Ernest, Sheffield
Davidson, Alexander L., Montrose	Robinson, William, Ashton-under-Lyne
de Faye, Clement B., Jersey	Rogers, Thomas, Carmarthen
Dennis, Henry H., Leicester	Saunders, L. F., Brondesbury
Dowson, Mark G., Melton Mowbray	Shields, J. W., Edgbaston
Edginton, W. J., Netley Abbey	Skelton, Reginald H., Maryport
Edmondson, P. G., Canterbury	Skinn, Alfred John, Tientsin
Enock, Arthur, Loftus	Southgate, Alfred, Felixstowe
Forster, William Kay, Redcar	Spenceley, Alfred E., Cardiff
Garlick, William E., Friskney	Sproule, Rosalie, London
Gordon, Sarah E. W., Hampstead	Stead, Albert E., Burnley
Gosling, Charles W., Coleford	Stephens, W. T., Huddersfield
Graham, Edwin, Penrith	Steward, W. J., Bridgnorth
Hammond, Harry W., Huddersfield	Stockwell, Victor G., Harrow
Heap, Frank, Leeds	Taylor, F. W., Newport Pagnell
Hemming, Fredk., Birmingham	Taylor, Harry A., W. Hampstead
Higgins, Donald A., Harrow	Taylor, Stanley, Fontefract
Hind, John A. A., Kibworth Beauchamp	Tennant, James A., Leeds
Hobbs, May E. B., Winchester	Thomas, A. E., Rotherham
Holgreaves, Henry, Church Fenton	Tompkin, Albert, Bulwell
Honeyman, W., Hartlepool	Trestrail, P. J., Newton Abbot
Howells, William S., Whitland	Turner, W. H., Wolverhampton
James, B. T., Newport, Mon.	Unsworth, James, Altrincham
James, Cecil A. B., Kew	Webb, Frederick H., Luton
	Wilkinson, John, Redcar
	Williams, Archibald, Brixton
	Williams, T. C., Llantwit Major
	Wilmann, J. B. Theo., London
	Woodman, William A., Burnham
	Youglis, Harry A., Beckenham



## Society of Chemical Industry.

THE annual meeting of the society in Glasgow was brought to a close on Friday, July 8, when the members had a cruise on the Firth of Clyde in charming weather. On the Thursday evening the annual dinner of the members of the society was held in the Grosvenor Restaurant, when Professor Remsen presided, and the toast of the evening, "The Society of Chemical Industry," was proposed by Mr. W. F. Reid in an eloquent speech, the Chairman responding.



THE RETIRING PRESIDENT AND HIS UMBRELLA.

Other toasts were proposed or responded to by Mr. W. J. Chrystal, Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, Mr. P. N. Cunningham, Mr. E. George Tidd, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, and Mr. David J. Playfair. After the excursion on Friday the Chairman and Committee of the Scottish Section gave a conversazione in the Technical College, which was well attended. Among those present were Mr. Robert McAdam, of the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co. and his two daughters, and Mr. J. Lothian and Mrs. Lothian. The whole of the Technical College



THE NEW PRESIDENT AND HIS UMBRELLA.

was thrown open for inspection, and the arrangements were much admired by the visitors. The fourth floor of the building is devoted to chemistry, including electro-chemistry, technical chemistry, dyeing, bleaching, and cloth printing, the equipment of these laboratories being second to none in the United Kingdom, and probably not surpassed by any other technical laboratories in the world. All the arrangements made by the local committee were so thorough that the visitors left the city with regret and with excellent impressions of the hospitality of the Scottish

members and the enterprise of the citizens of St. Mungo. In the two photographs, which we here reproduce, umbrellas are somewhat prominent objects, but it should be stated that the weather throughout the week was generally fair, with sunshine. In the first of the photographs Professor Ira Remsen is standing to the left at the entrance to the Technical College, Dr. Rudolf Messel being immediately to his left, and the profile of Mr. Thomas Tyrer can be seen behind the President. In the second photograph Mr. Walter F. Reid, the President-Elect, is the umbrella holder; Dr. Bailey, chemist to the British Aluminium Co. at their works at Foyers, is his companion.

## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

### EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on July 5. There were present Mr. Idris (Vice-President) in the chair, Professor Greenish, Mr. Naylor, Mr. White, Mr. Wright (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Treasurer), Mr. Peck and Mr. Finnmere (Hon. Secretaries), Mr. Branson, Mr. Campkin, and Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Umney read his financial report covering the period July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, and stated that it was more favourable than any presented for some time past.

A preliminary list of officers for 1910-1911 was approved. The titles of papers for the Cambridge meeting, with names of authors, were read by Mr. Peck, and their acceptance approved.

The following seventeen new members were elected: W. H. Ashmore (Dublin), F. H. Beresford (Lilydale, Vic.), S. W. Bunker (London), S. H. Campion (London), J. H. Cuff (Dover), W. J. Eden (Manchester), S. G. Hall (London), Professor R. T. Hewlett (London), J. S. Hill (Warrington), C. H. James (Cheltenham), Samuel Kay (Stockport), C. T. Kingzett (London), J. C. Shears (London), H. S. Turner (St. Ives), J. T. A. Walker (London), R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield), and R. C. Woodcock (London).

### CONFERENCE PAPERS.

1. "The Bacteriological Standardisation of Disinfectants." By Professor G. Sims Woodhead and Dr. Constant Fonder.
2. "The Bacteriological Testing of Disinfectants." By C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., and R. C. Woodcock, F.I.C., F.C.S.
3. "The Limitations of Water-analyses Reports, both Bacterial and Chemical." By J. E. Purvis, M.A.
4. "The Old English Herbals in the Cambridge Botany Library." By J. Reynolds Green, Sc.D., F.R.S.
5. "A Note upon the Recent Acquisition of Wood Walton Fen, Huntingdonshire, by the Hon. C. N. Rothschild, as a Natural History Reserve." By G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S.
6. "A Note upon a Recently Discovered MS., concerning John Ray, of the Seventeenth Century." By G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S.
7. "An Insect-pest in Belladonna." By P. E. F. Perrèdes, B.Sc.
8. "Note on Periodicity of the Properties of the Elements—New Arrangement." By J. F. Tocher, B.Sc.
9. "The Proposed Essential-oil Monographs." By H. John Henderson.
10. "Oil of Cinnamon-bark." By J. C. Umney and C. T. Bennett.
11. "Asafetida." By J. C. Vinney and S. W. Brunker.
12. "Liquid Extract of Ergot: An Improved Method of Preparation," by J. H. Franklin; "Results of Physiological Tests," by C. S. Haynes, M.D.
13. "The Chemistry of *Cimicifuga Racemosa*." By Horace Finnmere, B.Sc.
14. "The Extemporaneous Preparation of Chloroformum Belladonnae." By Ernest Quant.
15. "Note on Turmeric." By F. H. Alcock, F.I.C.
16. "Note on the Filling of Hypodermic Ampoules." By Thomas Stephenson.
17. "Phosphoric Acid and Ammonium Phosphate." By T. E. Wallis, B.Sc.
18. "Note upon the Woodhead-Ponder Modification of the Rideal Walker Method of Testing Disinfectants." By Professor R. T. Hewlett, King's College, London.
19. "A Note on the Flowers of *Bassia latifolia*." By Reginald R. Bennett, B.Sc., A.I.C., Ph.C., and J. D. E. Anklesaria, Ph.C.



## CONFERENCE AND FEDERATION.

Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Association, writing in regard to the Federation meeting to be held on the afternoon of July 26, which has reported as a test of the scheme advocated by his Association, says that, while hoping the meeting will be a success:

"Its success or failure has nothing whatever to do with the Edinburgh proposal. We have suggested that the annual British Pharmaceutical Conference should include a sederunt for the discussion of trade or professional matters which do not properly come within the scope of the exclusively scientific or technical sederunts to which hitherto the Conference has been restricted. That proposition is not contingent on anything that may happen to any meeting got up otherwise than under the auspices of the Conference, and can only be practically tested by the Conference itself adopting the scheme. What the Cambridge Federation meeting may indicate is that Tuesday is a better day than Friday for a meeting. But even that experiment is most seriously handicapped by the arrangements of the Local Conference Committee for organised parties to view special places in Cambridge at the very hour when the Federation meeting is going on. Had such organised parties been avoided during the meeting of the Federation, as is done during the hours of the Conference meeting, it might have been possible to judge whether Tuesday afternoon is more suitable than Friday morning. It is to be hoped that Mr. Umney's motion for an alteration of the rules of the Conference will be adopted, because not until the way is opened up in this manner will it be possible to judge whether the Edinburgh scheme is a practicable one or not."

## Canadian Pharmacy.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association was held in Vancouver on Thursday, June 9. At this meeting three members of the Council were elected, the Act providing that the Council shall consist of six licentiates, three of whom retire yearly. On this occasion the retiring Councillors were re-elected by large majorities—namely, Joseph H. Emery, Victoria, 104 votes; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver, 89 votes; and F. J. Mackenzie, New Westminster, 72 votes. A committee appointed to revise Schedules A and B of the Pharmacy Act relating to

## THE RETAILING OF POISONS

reported. Their recommendations follow closely the schedules of Great Britain. It has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval, and will be law within a month thereafter. The more important changes are the placing of corrosive sublimate tablets on Schedule B (to be labelled "poison," with name and address of seller, a druggist), and the adding of two sub-sections, No. 1 providing that "Arsenic, belladonna, and strychnine when combined with other ingredients in preparations of pills, capsules, tablets, elixirs, or syrups in doses not exceeding those of the British Pharmacopœia and generally recognised as safe medication," may be sold by labelling "poison" and attaching the name and address of the pharmacist vending same.

## RECIPROCITY.

A committee had been appointed to revise the list of Associations with which the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association should entertain reciprocal relations. The committee reported as follows:

"We do not consider it in the best interests of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association to re-establish reciprocal relations at the present with any Association. That in view of the fact that a majority of the graduates of other Associations presenting themselves for examination during the last few examinations held by our Association were unsuccessful, we consider it as only fair and just to our students to have our Diploma obtainable only by examination. And in view of the fact that our Association does not prohibit graduates from outside Associations from registering as Certified Clerks, and in that capacity enjoying all the privileges of a Licentiate of Pharmacy in this province *excepting the managing or conducting of a store of their own*, that there is little or no hardship worked on applicants for registration. That the further privilege of trying our qualifying examina-

tion for Licentiate of Pharmacy at the first opportunity available be extended to such graduates from outside Associations."

It is further provided that students who began their apprenticeship and served their time in the Province of British Columbia and obtained the official qualifying certificate for Licentiate of Pharmacy of the Province of Ontario or the North-West Territories prior to June 9, 1910, shall be entitled to registration without examination upon payment of fifty dollars.

Councillor R. R. Burns, Vancouver, was elected delegate from the Association to the third annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which meets in Halifax, August 8, and Chas. Nelson, Vancouver, was elected second delegate.

## COUNCIL BUSINESS.

A committee was appointed at the council meeting, consisting of President (Mr. F. J. MacKenzie) and Councillors Emery and Cochrane, to construct a Bill to be submitted to the Provincial Legislature prohibiting the sale of morphine, cocaine, and habit-forming drugs except on physician's prescription. Officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Frank J. MacKenzie (New Westminster); vice-president, John Cochrane (Victoria); Sec.-Reg.-Treas., James W. Browne, 500 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver; council, Joseph H. Emery (Victoria), E. S. Knowlton (Vancouver), Frank J. MacKenzie (New Westminster), John Cochrane (Victoria), R. R. Burns (Vancouver), and J. L. White (Greenwood).

## BANQUET.

Never in this history of the Association have so many sat down to the annual banquet as did at the Dutch Grill, Vancouver, on the evening of June 9. Among the seventy-five present were Mayor Taylor (Vancouver), Dr. Burnett, Dr. Kendall, Dr. Underhill (City Health Officer), Dr. Brydon-Jack, Messrs. G. H. Cowan, M.L.A., R. L. Reid (solicitor for the Association), Wm. Henderson, and Dan Hockin (National Drug and Chemical Company), Stanley Warton (Lowney's Chocolates), and J. A. Tepoorten (J. A. Tepoorten & Co., wholesale druggists). The menu-card was an object of admiration, it being nicely printed and replete with apt quotations. The speeches in response to the toasts were quite oratorical, showing careful preparation, and the very evident good feeling existing between physician and pharmacist was commented upon as auguring well for the future relationships between the two professions in this province. The Registrar (Mr. James W. Browne) was congratulated on the success of his efforts to make the twentieth anniversary of the association an epoch-making affair, and the company broke up about 2.30 A.M., June 10, after singing "Auld Lang Syne" in the Scotch style.

## Association Affairs.

## Brief Records.

**Torquay Pharmacists' Association.**—A meeting was held at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, on July 12. There were present Mr. H. F. Bourne (President), Messrs. Burgoyne, Douglas, Horner (Vice-President), Quant, Knight, and Ventham (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Bourne agreed to represent the Association at the forthcoming Conference at Cambridge, in addition to Mr. Quant. It was decided to send the following resolution to the Pharmaceutical Society:

Owing to the recent action of the Board of Customs and Excise in restricting the sale of Panopepton, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids, and similar preparations to persons holding wine-licences, the Torquay Pharmacists' Association urges the Society to approach the Board with a view to the removal of this prohibition, seeing that these preparations are sold almost exclusively on the initiative of medical men, and bearing in mind that the majority of chemists have not, and would be unable to obtain, wine-licences.

SOMETIMES IN SCOTLAND a saxepece is not accepted with alacrity, in spite of Southern assurances to the contrary. A little girl entered an Edinburgh pharmacy recently, and, laying the beloved coin on the polished mahogany counter, demanded breathlessly, "Gi'e's an unce o' Lavonae de Compoise, three unces o' bay rum, an' a quarter dram o' mental crystals."



## Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

### CORONERS' LAW AND DEATH-CERTIFICATION.

There appears to be but little probability at present that any progress will be made during the present Session with Sir William Collins's Coroners' Law and Death-certification Bill. It is believed, however, that the Home Office may deal with the question in the next Session of Parliament—whichever Government may then be in office.

### THE FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Earl of Ronaldshay and Mr. J. F. Hope put questions to the President of the Board of Trade on Monday in regard to the new French Tariff, especially as to the reductions secured by the United States. Mr. Buxton could not undertake to find out what articles were reduced, but he said the result of representations made by the British Government was that the French Tariff was lower than was originally proposed.

### LONDON PORT RATES.

At the meeting of the Select Committee on Monday on the Provisional Order Bill promoted by the Board of Trade in reference to the port rates on goods to be levied by the London Port Authority, evidence was given by Mr. T. Elborough, of Lawes' Chemical Manure Co., in regard to the carriage of fertilisers. On the following day the Committee announced that they found the preamble of the Bill proved, with a proviso that an unfair proportion of the rates should not be levied on the river trade having regard to the circumstances of the port at the time.

### INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.

Dr. Addison, M.P., who is one of the few medical members in the present House of Commons, has introduced a Bill to require that in all elementary public schools instruction shall be given in hygiene, and to girls in the care and feeding of infants. Dr. Addison has informed our Parliamentary representative that it proposes that each local authority should make arrangements that during each week of the school term simple instruction in hygiene and the care of health suitable to the age and understanding of the children should be given to all children attending public elementary schools, and in particular should arrange that each girl of the age of twelve years or more should be adequately instructed in the care and feeding of infants, such instruction to be approved by the Board of Education. The Bill, if passed, is to come into operation on January 1, 1912.

### UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.

It is the intention of Dr. Addison, M.P., to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the House of Commons on Monday, July 18, in view of the report upon the administration of anaesthetics which was issued by the departmental committee on the question of Coroner's law and the practice in Coroners' Courts, and the decision of the Lord Chancellor in the case of "Bellerby v. Heyworth and Bowen," what steps he proposes to take, by legislation or otherwise, for the protection of the public against uneducated and unqualified persons practising medicine or dentistry. Arising from the same decision, Mr. Marshall Hall asked the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, whether, having also regard to the report of the Coroners' Committee upon the use of anaesthetics, he will consider the advisability of at once introducing legislation to protect the interests of the public at the hands of unqualified medical and dental practitioners. The Home Secretary, in reply, said the recommendations of the Committee are now under consideration, and he hoped, when time permits, to propose legislation with regard to them. As regards the question of unqualified practitioners, he mentioned the Local Government Board's recent inquiry, and said it is hoped to be published at no distant date as a Parliamentary Paper. When this information is available the Government would be in a better position to consider what action is advisable.

### THE BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

A private conference convened by a number of members of Parliament was held at the House of Commons on

Thursday, July 7, in reference to the improvement of the British Consular service, among those taking part in the proceedings being a sub-committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Albert Spicer, ex-President of the Chamber, and Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, were among those present. The latter took part in the discussion, and there is little doubt that the representations made at the meeting will be conveyed to the Foreign Secretary, and by him, when the opportunity arises, to the Consular officers in all parts of the world. Among the special points discussed were the necessity for the appointment of more paid and unpaid commercial Attachés, and the appointment of foreigners to act as British Consuls abroad.

### THE GOVERNMENT SHOPS BILL.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, in reply to a question which was addressed to him by Mr. J. A. Seddon, that it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the Shops (No. 2) Bill in the course of the autumn Session. In the lobbies, however, little importance is attached to this declaration so far as any actual progress with the measure is concerned, seeing that practically the whole of the autumn Session is already earmarked for the consideration of the necessary financial business of the year, and, in addition, the discussions which must inevitably arise over the constitutional issue between the two Houses of Parliament. It is probable, therefore, that after the Bill has received a second reading—even if that is possible—nothing further will be heard of the question until next year. Both Sir Frederick Banbury and Mr. A. C. Morton have given notice of their intention to move the rejection of the Bill whenever it may next come before Parliament.

### CHEMISTS AND THE INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS BILL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 12, Lord Brayne moved the second reading of the Indecent Advertisements (Amendment) Bill. His Lordship explained that the Bill is an amendment Bill in the sense of amplification of the powers of the Act of 1889, the provisions of which prevent the custom, which had up to that time prevailed, of posting objectionable placards up and down the country. It did not, however, prevent the introduction of such matter into the newspapers, and his Bill would go a long way to put down that growing evil. There was only one difficulty in the Bill. Clause 3 as drafted placed on medical men the *onus probandi* as to the *bona fide* medical or scientific character of a treatise or other work on a medical topic; but he hoped their Lordships would bear in mind that no prosecution would be initiated unless and until the written permission had been obtained of two justices or a stipendiary magistrate of the district.

Earl Russell thought the House would sympathise with the objects of the Bill, but suggested that it should be approached with a good deal of caution. Its drafting was open to some little criticism. For instance, Clause 2, which imposes a penalty for exhibiting certain appliances, says: "Whoever shall exhibit to public view in any house or shop." Unless the word "exhibit" were to be taken in its technical meaning the Bill would render liable to penalty any person who accidentally exposed those things in any portion of his house or shop.

Lord Brayne: I think it ought to be taken to mean "exhibit for sale to the public."

Earl Russell thought the clause as it stands does not really hit the particular mischief at which it is aimed. There is, he added, a new departure in the Bill, in that there are included certain things connected with what are called Malthusian practices.

The Bishop of London supported the Bill, which, he said, is really the Bill of the Public Morality Council of London, of which he is Chairman. Although the Act of 1889 worked well, it soon became plain that there are loopholes, and he believed it is worse to have certain advertisements in newspapers circulating among the masses than advertisements on handbills. He believed advertisements of certain appliances are demoralising to unmarried people, as they make vice easy, and still more demoralising to young married people.

The Earl of Meath pointed out that since 1880 the average size of the family has been reduced from four and



a-third to three, which meant there are two million fewer children in the world than there ought to be. If we are to progress not only in the purity of our families, but in the maintenance of the Empire, something must be done to improve this state of things.

Earl Beauchamp expressed the general approval of the Government, who, he said, are in entire sympathy with the object of the Bill. Viscount Gladstone had intended, when he was Home Secretary, to introduce a Bill on similar lines, but the state of public business did not allow him to proceed with the matter. The present Home Secretary (Mr. Churchill) hopes to be able to take the whole subject into consideration, and his Lordship hoped, under the circumstances, that Lord Bray would not proceed with his Bill beyond its second reading. The Home Office objection to the present Bill is that it deals only with a portion, and not the whole question. In considering the question of further legislation the Home Office would be glad to consult with both Lord Bray and the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of Ripon thought Parliament ought to take care that in the Government Bill a record is put of their hostility to those practices which are calculated to bring about a further diminution in the birth-rate. It is, he said, the view of chemists that this practice is increasing to an alarming extent by the use of drugs which really amount to systematic lead-poisoning. Such lead-poisoning means not only race suicide, but the serious impairing of the strength of the mothers of the country. That is a serious national evil, and whatever change is going to be made in the legislation those words which touch the question of restriction of population should be emphasised in the Bill, because at this stage of our national history we cannot afford to stand by and see methods adopted which tend to the diminution of the population and the impairing of the strength of the mother.

Lord Bray assented to the Government's suggestion, and the Bill was read a second time without a division.

## Surgeons' Soaps.

IN a recent number of the "Journal des Praticiens" Dr. Lemaire, of Dunkirk, gives several formulæ for solid and liquid antiseptic soaps for surgeons' use. The base is generally white Marseilles [Castile] soap, which should be entirely soluble in alcohol and show but little alkalinity. Dr. Lemaire prefers formaldehyde as the antiseptic:

(1)	
Marseilles soap	20 parts
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	10 parts
Glycerin	10 parts
Formalin	1 part
Tincture of eucalyptus	to perfume

The ingredients are heated together and poured into a mould: the cooled soap is translucent. A few drops of caustic-soda solution may be added to increase the alkalinity.

*Tincture of eucalyptus* (F. Codex) is prepared by macerating 1 part of cut and bruised eucalyptus-leaves in 5 parts of alcohol (80-per-cent.).

(2) Mikulicz's Liquid Soap.	
Olive oil	6 parts
Caustic-potash solution	7 parts
Alcohol	10 parts
Water	17 parts

(3)	
Caustic potash	50 grams
Dissolve in	
Water	100 grams
Add	
Almond oil	200 grams
Glycerin	100 grams
Water to make	1,000 c.c.

Keep at 60° C. for twenty-four hours, decant excess of oil, and add

Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	70 grams
Oil of bergamot	30 grams

(4)	
White soap	10 parts
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	10 parts
Water	12 parts

(5) Demelin's formula.	
White soap	38 parts
Glycerin	50 parts
Distilled water	500 parts

(6)	
White soap	100 grams
Soft soap	100 grams
Water	5,000 c.c.
$\beta$ -naphthol	2.5 grams
Oil of lemon	to perfume

(7) Bier's formula.	
Soft soap	9 parts
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	20 parts
Water	50 parts
Glycerin	750 parts
Olive oil	250 parts

(8)	
White soap	20 grams
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	20 grams
Glycerin	20 grams
Sodium-carbonate solution (2-per-cent.)	50 grams
Formalin	1 gram
Tincture of eucalyptus	20 drops

The amount of water can be varied according to the consistency desired of the finished product. With half the quantity of water, a soap of the consistency of vaseline is obtained.

(9) Guyon's formula.	
Powdered soap	100 parts
Carbolic acid	1 part
Cocaine hydrochlorate	2.5 parts
Glycerin	
Water, of each equal parts, sufficient to make a semi-fluid mass.	
This is employed for rectal examinations.	

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 22, 1910.)

"PEROXICAL"; for tooth-paste (48). By J. G. Dale, 299 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough. 321,519.

"USITT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By M. & C. Endres, 208 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 322,998.

"FORMADENT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By T. Kerfoot, Oldham Road, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. 323,623.

"RADEX"; for prepared pumice-blocks (50). By R. Arton Leech & Co., 47 Mosley Street, Manchester. 320,483.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 29, 1910.)

"GEKA," and star device; for photographic chemicals (1). By Geka-Werke Offenbach Dr. G. Krebs, 120 Spremlingerlandstrasse, Offenbach-on-Main. 320,935.

"EMU"; for a photographic glazing solution (1). By G. E. Glover, 110 King Street, Hammersmith, London, W. 324,087.

"SMEARITON," and facsimile signature, C. G. HAWKES; for an ointment (3). By C. G. Hawkes, 40 Priory Road, Acton Lane, London, W. 322,925.

"NEBULIQUE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35-42 Charlotte Street, London, E.C. 323,232.

"S C R" entwined; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône, 6 Rue Pigalle, Paris. 323,379.

"FUGOFERRON"; for medicines (3). By Steinhoff, Sons & Muir, Ltd., 6 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 323,501.

"HEPTOS"; for all preparations (3). By Thos. Christy & Co., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 323,616.

"SKIPPEETS"; for medicinal chemicals (3), for perfumery (48), and for brushes (50). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 323,845, 324,013/4.

"ARKITE"; for papers for photographic purposes (39). By A. Woodward, 19 Square Road, Halifax. 324,035.

"R P H" interlaced in black circle device; for photographs and photographic paper (39). By Rotophot Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Alexandrinenstrasse 110, Berlin. 324,066.

Label devices for "SCHWEPPE'S CORDIALS," for cordials (42); and for "SCHWEPPE'S GINGER ALE," for an aerated water (44). By Schweppes, Ltd., 64 Hammersmith Road, London, W. 321,797/8.

Picture of Greenwich Observatory; for lemonade-crystals (42), and for aerated and mineral waters (44). By J. Milner, 209 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich. 323,283/9.

"REGNOVIN"; for a beef-wine (43). By Liebig's Wine Co., 116A Islington, Liverpool. 323,905.

"SCHOLAR"; for all goods (47). By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., East London Soap-works, Bow, London, E. 323,272.

"VALUECURVE"; for oils and greases (47). By Stern-Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd., 16 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 323,724.

"FLEUR DE LUNE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Mary Richmond, 41 Station Road, Greenhithe, Kent. 322,009.

"Go-Go-ENE"; for a hair-preparation (48). By C. Dauncey, 74 S. Croxted Road, West Dulwich, and N. Priggen-Campbell, Lyndhurst, Walsingham Road, Hove. 322,687.

"TAXI"; for all goods (48). By J. Barrington & Sons, Ltd., 202 Great Britain Street, Dublin. 322,989.

"ATKINSON'S EONIA SHAVING-SOAP," in label device; for shaving-soap (48). By J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W. 323,624.

"CORONATION"; for all goods (48). By Chrstr. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 323,672.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 6, 1910.)

"IMPERIAL SS" (special sensitive), and label device; for photographic plates (1). By Imperial Dry Plate Co., Ltd., Ashford Road, Cricklewood. 323,444.

"WHEELBARROW BRAND," and label device; for chemicals (1). By Westphal, King & Ramsay, Ltd., 59 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 323,949.

"CASS-CARBO"; for a liquid disinfectant (2). By C. L. Casson, Ltd., 8 Parr Street, Liverpool. 322,996.



- "ISTARAS"; for chemicals (2). By Blagden, Waugh & Co., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 323,757.
- "HOLLOMAN'S SARSAPARILLA WINE," and label device; for a medicinal preparation (3). By F. R. Holloman, 24 Stopford Road, Plaistow, London, E. 322,010.
- "STEARLETTE"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By W. H. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W. 322,854.
- "BLIX"; for an ointment (3). By R. H. Long, 52 Oakley Street, Lambeth. 323,429.
- "CASTOLAX"; for a medicinal preparation (3). By E. W. Sleath & Co., Teneriffe Street, Manchester. 323,932.
- "LIFELETTES"; for medicines (3). By T. Andrews, 199 Grundy Street, Poplar. 324,023.
- "CORKOL"; for oils and greases (47). By Stern-Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd., 16 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 322,609.
- "COOSHAND"; for toilet-preparations (48). By Nellie Croxford, 166 Windmill Road, Ealing. 321,584.
- Picture of nun's head, for toilet articles (48); "DESCISCOSE," for bottle capsules (50). By H. W. K. Pears, Hove Park Villas, Hove. 321,399, 323,573.
- "GELATINE"; for hair-preparations (48). By Hooper Bros., 10 Corporation Street, Birmingham. 323,610.
- "GOLDEN NUGGET"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. G. Smith, Thames Street, Hampton. 323,830.
- "IADA"; for a teeth-preparation (48). By Thomas Hamnett, 38 South Road, Waterloo, Liverpool. 323,839.
- "PEACEMAKER"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes. 323,930.

## Poisoning Cases.

TEN fatalities with poisons have been reported since last week's issue:

*Belladonna Liniment* caused the death of an unknown woman at Southampton.

*Carbolic Acid* was the agent used for self-destruction by Lawrence Heys (61) at Darwen.

*Oxalic Acid*.—At Walworth, Wm. Thrift, an Admiralty fireman, committed suicide by taking this poison.

*Potassium Cyanide* was taken with suicidal intent at Woodham Ferris Railway Station by Alfred Jenkinson (70), of Enfield.—At the resumed inquiry into the death of William Frew, Ph.D., analyst, Hereford (*C. & D.*, July 9, p. 36), the jury found that Dr. Frew died from an overdose of cyanide of potassium, but they did not know whether he took it intentionally or not. The foreman added that the jury believed death was due to misadventure, but they could not dogmatise.

*Salt of Lemon* was used by an Oldham fire-heater named Herbert Barnes (45) to poison himself.

*Spirit of Salt*.—At Stratford, Emma E. Johnson (46), the wife of a waterside labourer, poisoned herself with this corrosive fluid. Deceased purchased a pennyworth of the poison from an oilshop.

*Strychnine*.—Henry Martin (54), commissionaire, killed himself at Westminster by taking strychnine.

*Sulphonal*.—George Rampton, a retired Army band-sergeant, was found in a dying condition at Frocester. At the police station he was found to be suffering from sulphonal poisoning, and he died later in the Stroud Hospital.

*Kind not Stated*.—A Cardiff girl named Annie King (19) poisoned herself with some acid, which she took on account of love-troubles.

## Poison Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

### Notice of Application.

SUSSEX.—Thomas Berry, director of Elphick & Son, Ltd., seedsmen, etc., Cliffe, Lewes.

### Application Granted.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Town Council has granted a licence to Mr. S. H. Morris, 105-6 Derby Street.

### Renewals.

CANTERBURY.—The City Council have decided to renew the licences granted to Fredk. Finn & Sons, Ltd., patent-medicine vendors, etc., Castle Street, and Mr. G. H. Teal, seedsmen.

GRANTHAM.—The licences granted last year to C. Sharpe & Co., Ltd., and W. & J. Brown, both seedsmen, have been renewed.

MONTROSE.—The Town Council have agreed unanimously to renew the licence of Mr. D. Lackie, ironmonger, High Street.

WORKINGTON.—The licences granted last year to Mr. John H. Iredale and Mr. G. W. Johnston have been renewed.

## Summer Outings.

### The Derbyshire Dales.

On July 5, the members of the Oldham Pharmaceutical Association held their first outing of the season. A party of sixteen proceeded by train to Rowsley, and from there walked through Beeley to Chatsworth Hall, where the art treasures were viewed. From there the visitors proceeded to the Chatsworth Hotel, where luncheon was taken. Afterwards a pleasant walk over hill and dale brought the party to Haddon Hall. This historic hall was inspected; then came tea and the return walk to Rowsley, where the visitors entrained for home.

### Manufacturers and Wholesalers.

The annual outing of Messrs. Cuxson, Gerrard & Co.'s employees was held at Lichfield on Friday, July 8. Arriving there the party of about 100 visited the places of interest in the city and at 12.30 dined at the George Hotel. The toast of "The King" was given by Mr. A. W. Gerrard, and of "The Company" by senior employees, Mr. J. Cuxson responding. The lady visitors were also toasted. At 3 o'clock the party left for Sutton, where an excellent programme of sports was gone through. Tea was served in the Y.M.C.A. rooms. Birmingham was reached at 9 p.m.

The employees of Messrs. Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., Ltd., Dudley, held their annual outing on July 9. A rail-journey in a special saloon took the party to Portsmouth, where they breakfasted. Here the dockyards were visited, and the journey was then continued to Southsea, where dinner was served at Scullard's Hotel. After a trip across to the Isle of Wight, the party returned to Portsmouth for supper, during which Mr. Homer proposed a vote of thanks to the firm for their generosity. Mr. Whitehouse, director, in replying, said he was glad to see such a muster, and referred to the successful arrangements of the Organising Committee.

### Corinium Visited.

The outing of the Cheltenham Chemists' Association was held on July 7, when about thirty members and friends joined in an excursion to Cirencester, erst a British city, and afterwards the Roman walled town Corinium, studded by villas, the summer residences of the military commanders of the legions stationed at Glevum, the modern Gloucester. The party was met on arrival by Mr. Waldron Griffiths, who acted as guide. The visitors were driven in brakes through Oakley Park, an extensive woodland seventeen miles in circumference, with numerous beautiful drives. After the drive, the grand old church was inspected, also the museum, which is rich in Roman tesserae and pottery found locally. After a substantial meal at the King's Head Hotel, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Griffiths, and the party returned by train.

### At Broxbourne.

The eighth annual outing of the West Ham Association of Pharmacists took place on July 17 to Broxbourne. A special coach was reserved for the rail journey. The party reached their destination about 4 p.m., and proceeded to the Crown Hotel, which is picturesquely placed, having extensive grounds on the banks of the river Lee. Having explored the ornamental gardens, the party broke up into groups for boating and walking, the more energetic members following the beautiful banks of the New River to Hoddesdon. The company united again for tea in the Masonic Hall of the hotel, the President (Mr. T. H. Seed), who occupied the chair, addressing a few words of welcome to the assembly. The fine weather ended after tea, and, as rain began to fall, the party took the return journey at 7.30 p.m. The afternoon in one of Hertfordshire's beauty-spots proved to be thoroughly enjoyable.

### A Combined Excursion.

The Sunderland Pharmaceutical Association, in conjunction with the Newcastle-on-Tyne Association, held their annual picnic at Blackhall Rocks on July 6, but the company was not large, owing to the uncertain weather. Among those present were Messrs. Buckley, Layne, Silversides (Parke, Davis & Co.), Newcastle, and Messrs. Barker and Gamlin, of Hartlepool. On arrival, a cricket match was commenced, Sunderland *v.* Newcastle and Hartlepool, which, notwithstanding the vigorous bowling of Mr. Silversides for Newcastle, was decided in favour of Sunderland, the scores being: Sunderland, 20 and 44; Newcastle and Hartlepool, 2 and 37. Tea was served at the Blackhall Hotel, and then took place a "Tug-of-War" for the Delaval Cup, Sunderland beating Newcastle in three successive tugs. After this a move was made to the seashore, where the fine rocks and caves were explored, and then the party left for home, after a very pleasant outing. The Delaval Cup was presented by Mr. C. E. Layne (Hon. Solicitor to the Associations). It had been won twice previously by Sunderland.



# Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

## 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 14.

**A**LTHOUGH the Board of Trade Returns for June again indicate a substantial improvement in the trade of the country, especially as regards chemicals, drugs, and medicines, business on the general markets remains dull, the week having yielded few noteworthy features or price-movements. Menthol has been the uppermost topic, and a fair business has again been done at a further advance. Japanese peppermint oil is firm, but American remains unaltered in view of the approaching crop. Citric acid, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar are all steady, and demand is likely to improve should seasonable weather hold. The selling terms for ammonia sulphate have been altered in one important quarter. Permanganate of potash is temporarily scarce. Crude cocaine remains firm, and an improvement is eventually looked for in the salts, as several makers are not offering. Copper sulphate continues easy. Morphine is weak in view of the good crop of opium. Among drugs, ergot is tending firmer; lycopodium is firm, and castor oil is steady. Cod-liver oil is quiet, the interest centring chiefly on forward delivery. Japan wax, shellac, and turpentine are dearer. The following table shows the principal changes of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buchu	Aloes (Cape)	Ammonia sulphate	Morphine
Linseed	Caraway seed	Gamboge	Opium
Menthol	Ergot	Honey	Rhubarb
Rosin	Myrrh	(Jamaica)	Wax, bees' (Jam.)
Shellac	Pepper		
Turpentine	Senega		
	Senna pods		
	(Tinn.)		
	Wax (Japan)		

## Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues active, and, generally speaking, of a normal character.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—A good general business is being transacted, both on home and export account. Bleaching-powder quietly steady at 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for softwood casks free on rails, and 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b. Caustic soda continues on the scarce side, with quotations firm: 76 to 77 per cent., 11*l.* to 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; 70 per cent., 10*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 60 per cent., 9*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Ammonia alkali, in good request at 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton in bags free on rails. Soda-crystals are moving well, with quotations on the basis of 52*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags free on rails, and 57*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton f.o.b. Bicarbonate of soda is quiet at 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, according to packages, etc. Saltcake is on the steady side and shows more business, with price unaltered at 42*s.* 6*d.* Chlorates of potash and soda, 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda steadier and more active, at 4¾*d.* and 2¾*d.* respectively. Hyposulphite of soda is somewhat irregular, but on the whole firm in tone. Ordinary crystals in casks, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary from 5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in good average demand: 140° Tw., 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 75° Tw., 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—The tone of the market is weak, although stocks are not heavy, and in spite of very fair inquiries on forward account. Present nearest figures: Beckton terms, 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; London, 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Leith, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Hull, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and Liverpool, 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* to 11*l.* 15*s.*

## Manchester Chemical-market.

July 12.

This market is still on the quiet side, but it is satisfactory to note that last month's exports again show a fair increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In heavy chemicals there is a smaller inquiry for caustic soda. Bleaching powder and salt-cake are fairly steady. Although sulphate of copper is somewhat dull, higher prices are being asked for forward delivery. For prompt the quotation is 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* delivered Manchester; August-September, 17*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 18*l.*; January-April, 1911, 18*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* Lump borax is in fair demand. Sulphate of potash is slow at 10*l.* per ton. Cream of tartar, citric and other acids, in good inquiry. Acetic acid is steady at 15*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* per ton for 60-per-cent. technical: 18*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* for pure 60-per-cent., c.i.f.; and glacial, 32*l.* per ton. American brown acetate of lime is quoted 6*l.* 15*s.*, and grey 10*l.* per ton, c.i.f. White sugar of lead is quiet at 22*l.* 10*s.*, and brown 21*l.* per ton. Rectified sulphuric acid is in moderate demand at 4*l.* per ton, 167° to 176° Tw. test, f.o.r. makers' works. Coal-tar products are quiet. Sulphate of ammonia is 11*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton on rails Manchester. Benzols and carbolic acid rather favour buyers.

## Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

**BALSAM TOLU** is weaker, and there is a tendency to lower prices in view of increased supplies. Good costs between m.1.70 and m.1.75 per kilo.

**CARNAUBA-WAX.**—Some inquiry was reported during the week, but as the demands of importers could not be complied with, no business was done. Though some 2,000 cases arrived by steamer the holders retired from the market, as they are not disposed to meet the cheaper prices of second-hands. Should consumption be more active in the course of the next few days, higher prices will have to be paid. Flor. is quoted m.445, first yellow m.425, and medium yellow at m.360. Fatty grey is quoted at m.247.50, current grey m.272.50 per 100 kilos.

**HYDROCHLORIC ACID (CRUDE).**—Last year manufacturers' stocks were large at this season, but this year many are sold out, and the demand for 1911 is brisk. The excessively low quotations are now probably left behind for a long period, and about 100 per cent. higher prices may be anticipated.

**JALAP.**—The tendency in Hamburg continues firm, and first-hand parcels have now been cleared. For high percentage, second-hands have done business at m.3.75 per kilo., and for druggists' quality at m.3.25. Despite the high prices, demand continues good, especially for U.S.A.

**LINALOE OIL** is offered in greater quantities from Mexico. The tendency is therefore easier so far as shipment is concerned. Spot (Hamburg) remains unchanged between m.22.50 and m.23 per kilo.

**VANILLIN.**—The demand is within normal limits, without any special activity for consumption, and the business is for the most part done between manufacturers and consumers, the depressed value practically excluding the intervention of second-hands. The low prices are occasioned by continued competition; from m.23 to m.30 per kilo. is quoted for quantity.

## London Markets.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—Firm at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. for English and 1*s.* 4¾*d.* for foreign.

**AMMONIA SULPHATE.**—The Gas Light and Coke Co. announce that they have now ceased to sell sulphate of ammonia on the old basis known for so many years as "Beckton terms," and are now offering only on the following terms, viz.: A price per ton for 24½ per cent. ammonia guaranteed, filled into buyers' single bags at Beckton, net cash. The present price on the new terms is 11*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per ton for prompt delivery. Other makers quote 24½ per cent., 11*l.* 5*s.* to 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; London prompt; Hull prompt, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Leith prompt, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Liverpool prompt, 11*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* to 11*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

**ANISEED** is steady and unchanged at 25*s.* per cwt. for Russian, and 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* for Spanish. In the drug auction 27 bags Spanish sold at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. net and gross for net.



CALUMBA is inquired for, but there appears to be nothing available in first-hands.

CAMPOR (REFINED) is firm, with sales of Japanese 1-oz. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. tablets at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. for July-August shipment; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs quote 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED is firm at 40s. to 41s. per quarter for ordinary quality of Turkish and Morocco, and 45s. for medium Morocco.

CAPRICUMS.—At auction 15 bags Nyasaland sold at 48s. for bold dark picked, and 11 barrels W.I. at 58s. for fine red picked, 70s. being paid for good bright yellow.

CARAWAY-SEED is firmer at 27s. to 28s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES.—Four bales of Belgian seconds (1909 crop) sold in the drug-auction at 52s. per cwt. without reserve, being cheap; private prices are nominal.

CHILLIES.—Steady at auction, 120 bags Nyasaland making 50s. to 50s. 6d. for fine bright, 48s. to 49s. for good red, and 46s. for dark.

CLOVES.—At auction nine cases Penang were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb. for good. Privately the market for Zanzibar is dearer; the sales include October-December shipment at 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d., and January-March at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. d/w. For delivery, January-March has been done at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

COCAINE.—Although crude remains firm and still tending upwards, the market for hydrochlor. crystals continues inanimate, with offers of from 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. per oz., less 5 per cent. for contract quantities.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Ordinary Liverpool makes are quoted 17l. 5s., and September-October delivery 18l. per ton.

CORIANDER-SEED continues very firm at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good clean Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED.—The Morocco crop is very small this year, and there are no offers for shipment; but there appears to be a fair crop in Malta of good quality as bids of 32s. 6d. to 35s. c.i.f. are requested. On the spot prices are unchanged at 32s. 6d. for ordinary and 37s. 6d. for good sifted Morocco.

DILL-SEED is offering at 11s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

ERCOT.—Tending firmer, as supplies from Russia are coming forward slowly, and spot parcels both here and on the Continent have been moving off at higher prices. Russian is quoted 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. for July shipment, and 1s. 5d. spot. Sales have been made at 1s. 4d. c.i.f. New Spanish is 1s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive in round lots, old crop selling at 1s. 6d. net on the spot.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—The new crop of Morocco varies in quality considerably this season, 8s. per cwt. being asked for common and 11s. for good.

GINGER.—At auction Jamaica was steady, about 130 packages being sold at and since the sale at 58s. for middling, 50s. to 54s. for ordinary to good, and 46s. to 48s. for Rhatoon. Good bold brown rough Calicut in bags was bought in at 60s., bold cut Calicut in cases at 90s., and medium cut at 65s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—Crude continues scarce, and higher prices are expected, especially for dynamite quality, which is in greater demand.

INDIARUBBER.—At auction the larger supplies offered met with good competition, the average prices obtained showing some improvement on last sale. Privately prices have been steady but quiet at about 10s. 1d. spot for hard fine Para, and up to 10s. 3d. for forward delivery.

JALAP.—There is a continued absence of offers from Mexico, and in view of the U.S.A. having recently bought in Europe, an undoubted scarcity exists: 10 to 11 per cent. is quoted 1s. 6d.

LINSEED is dearer at 60s. per quarter for good clean Morocco.

LYCOPodium is firm, as the supplies of last crop have diminished considerably, and the new is not yet ready.

MENTHOL.—Dearer. During the past fortnight a considerable spot business has been done, sales and re-sales amounting, it is said, to about 150 cases, chiefly for the Continent. Prices in the above interval have advanced

about 3d. per lb. on the spot, but quotations for shipment have advanced about 6d., say, from 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8s. 10d., the latter price being asked to-day, with buyers at 8s. 8d. for Kobayashi. The chief business has been done at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. for Kobayashi, and from 8s. 5d. to 8s. 8d. for Suzuki. It is difficult to get offers for forward shipment, and sellers are inclined to act cautiously. This advance is said to be due to the Japanese peppermint crop being later than usual. For arrival Suzuki for July-August and August-September shipments Continent has been sold at 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f.

MORPHINE is weak in sympathy with the opium market, and prices are more or less nominal; it would be possible to buy hydrochlor. powder from the makers at 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d. per oz., but buyers are only covering current needs.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is steady and unaltered at from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—Steady. Belgian make of first pressing is quoted 30l. 10s. per ton in barrels for prompt and July-December delivery. In Liverpool 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. is quoted for good seconds Calcutta, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for first-pressing Belgian.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Business has been done in Ceylon oil at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f. for July-September shipment.

OIL, COD-LIVER, remains quiet at from 99s. to 102s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms, according to seller, and for August shipment business has been done at 98s. c.i.f.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on July 11 that the market continues very quiet, but is possibly a shade firmer at 100s. c.i.f. London, for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 5,255 barrels, against 6,725 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Prices remain unaltered, although there is a lack of business. The available supply is mostly in the hands of strong holders, who do not appear anxious to force business at present; for shipment from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese is firm and dearer at from 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. spot for Suzuki and Kobayashi; for arrival July-August shipment of Suzuki has been sold at 5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. Continent. Good brands of Wayne County are quoted 7s. 9d. spot and forward, and H.G.H. is obtainable at 10s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s. 6d.

OIL, TURPENTINE, shows a considerable advance since last quoted, American closing on the spot at 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—In anticipation of lower prices, buyers are not eager to contract, and there is no business to report. Smyrna druggists' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is offered by telegram at 10s. to 10s. 3d., and Salonica 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at 12s. 6d. c.i.f. Persian is nominal at 16s. 6d. spot, and forward prices are from 14s. to 15s. 6d.; but it need hardly be said that business is at a standstill.

A Smyrna correspondent, writing on July 2, states that the sales of the week amount to 10 cases old-crop Karahissar at 110 piastres, or 12s. 2d., and 46 cases new Karahissar (about 9 to 10 per cent.) at 91p. to 97p., or from 10s. 3d. to 11s. Rejected lots of the same origin were bought by the same buyers at 63p. to 72p., the goods in question being about 5 to 8 per cent. mixed with better qualities: 18 cases Karahissar for August delivery were also sold at 95p. to 98p., or 10s. 8d. to 11s. This slight concession was made by a native trader with the object of showing the situation as weak, to facilitate the completion of sales in the interior. Some rains which fell in isolated localities are without importance. On the highlands the temperature continues favourable, and the cutting is taking place under good conditions. Arrivals amount to 224 cases, against 141 cases last year at the same date.

The action of the Chinese authorities in imposing a heavy tax on Indian opium is causing serious alarm (says the "Westminster Gazette") among the influential opium-merchants both in Bombay and Calcutta. The trade is at a standstill, and there has been a heavy fall in prices, which have not yet apparently reached the bottom. It is also not improbable that, as the stocks are partly carried on borrowed money, the money market will feel the strain. If the Foreign Office insist on a rigid maintenance of the Treaty rights, including the entire freedom of the wholesale trade in the Treaty Ports, the crisis, it is expected, may yet pass without worse results than losses among the more daring speculators. But it is felt that any weakness in resisting the Chinese encroachments will depress business generally, and seriously affect the revenues



of India. A very large sacrifice is already being made by India in the rapid reduction of its opium exports without any prospect of assistance from the home exchequer, and any available transfer of the dwindling proceeds from Indian revenues to the pockets of China will mean a blow to the prestige of the Indian Government as the protector of the interests of the Indian taxpayer.

**PEPPER (BLACK).**—At auction fair Singapore was bought in at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ , fair Aleppy at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and fine Wynaad at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  Privately the market is dearer, at  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  for fair Singapore, and to arrive sales include August-October shipment at  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and buyers of January-March at  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  c.i.f. d/w.

**PEPPER (WHITE).**—Fair to good Singapore, in bags, at auction was bought in at  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $7d.$  per lb. Privately Singapore is dearer, with sales of near at hand at  $6\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}d.$  landed terms, August-October at  $6\frac{3}{4}d.$  to  $6\frac{5}{8}d.$ , and September-November at  $6\frac{3}{8}d.$  c.i.f. d/w. Spot is firm at  $6\frac{5}{8}d.$  for fair Singapore.

**PIMENTO.**—Fair is offered at  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., and at 21s. per cwt. on c.i.f. terms.

**POTASH PERMANGANATE.**—Owing to the stoppage of the works of a well-known maker, there is a temporary scarcity on the spot, and the market is firm at from 36s. to 36s. 6d. for small crystals, with the usual extras for medium and large crystals.

**RESIN** is dearer, common strained offering on the spot at 13s. 9d. per cwt. ex wharf.

**SENEGA.**—The tenor of advices received this week indicates that prices have touched their lowest, but as yet their is no tangible alteration, sellers asking from 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f. for August shipment; spot is 2s. 1d. net.

**SHELLAC** is dearer, the spot price of fair standard TN orange having advanced to 80s., at which business has been done, and for July shipment 80s. c.i.f. has also been paid. AC Garnet is quoted 76s., and November-January shipment at 75s. c.i.f. Futures have been active and dearer, but closed easier on Wednesday, the sales including August at 82s. 6d. to 83s. to 81s.; October, 83s. 6d. to 84s. 6d. to 83s.; November, 85s.; December, 85s. to 86s. to 84s. 6d.

**SULPHUR.**—The Italian "Gazetta Ufficiale" of July 1 contains the text of the new law for the regulation of the sulphur industry, which was promulgated on June 30.

**TONKA BEANS** remain extremely scarce; business has been done in Para description at 7s. per lb.

**VALERIAN.**—New crop for September-October shipment is quoted 28s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

**WAX, JAPANESE,** is firmer, the sales including July-August shipment at 42s. per cwt. c.i.f.; on the spot 41s. has been paid, with buyers at 42s.

### London Drug-auctions.

Although first-hand drugs only were offered, bids were unusually slow in forthcoming, and the bulk of the offerings was bought in. Cape aloes brought firmer rates, and are scarcer. Buchu again advanced 2d. Sumatra benzoin continues easy. Cardamoms were unaltered, and cascara sagrada steady. Turkey colocynth was cheap, and extreme prices were paid for cubebs. Dragon's-blood is firm but quiet. Gamboge not quite so steady. Jamaica honey was easier. Ipecacuanha was dull. Myrrh held for higher rates. Quince-seed steady. Rhubarb was easier, Tinnevelly senna unaltered, and Jamaica beeswax cheaper. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered Sold			Offered Sold		
Aloes—			Cardamom shells . 16 ... 6		
Cape .....	40 ...	36	Cascara sagrada ...	120 ...	60
Curaçao (bxs.) ...	25 ...	8	Castor (tin) ...	1 ...	0
Socotrine (kegs) ...	10 ...	0	Chamomiles .....	4 ...	4
Zanzibar (cs.) ...	4 ...	4	Cinchona .....	4 ...	0
Aniline dyes .....	9 ...	9	Cocculus indicus ..	100 ...	0
Aniseed (Span.) ...	27 ...	27	Colocynth.....	5 ...	5
Annatto-seed .....	5 ...	0	Croton-seed .....	7 ...	0
Balsam Peru .....	2 ...	0	Cubebs .....	2 ...	2
Balsam tolu .....	10 ...	0	Cuttle-fish bone ...	91 ...	0
Benzoin (Sumatra) ..	25 ...	18	Dragon's-blood ...	29 ...	0
Buchu .....	14 ...	7	Fennel-seed .....	110 ...	0
Cannabis indica ...	4 ...	0	Gamboge .....	22 ...	4
Cantharides (Ch.) ..	3 ...	0	Gum acacia .....	333 ...	0
Cardamoms & seed	149 ...	128	Gum-grass tree ...	5 ...	5

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
<b>Honey—</b>				<b>Rhubarb (China)</b>			
Jamaica .....	257	...	160	18	...	8	
New Zealand ...	40	...	0	<b>Sarsaparilla—</b>			
St. Lucia .....	10	...	10	Grey Jamaica ...	25	...	25
<b>Ipecacuanha—</b>				Lima .....	23	...	7
Cartagena .....	4	...	1	Native Jam .....	22	...	9
East Indian .....	50	...	9	<b>Senna and pods—</b>			
Matto Grosso ...	8	...	5	Tinnevely .....	263	...	209
Kino .....	5	...	0	Squill .....	15	...	0
Lemon-peel .....	2	...	0	Squill bulbs (Indian)	40	...	0
Liquorice-root .....	35	...	0	Sticklac (dust) ...	10	...	10
Mastic .....	8	...	0	Tamarinds .....	109	...	39
Myrrh .....	26	...	0	Turmeric .....	772	...	89
Nux vomica .....	2	...	2	<b>Wax (bees')—</b>			
<b>Oil—</b>				Australian .....	13	...	0
cinnamon .....	18	...	0	East African ...	54	...	13
citronella .....	2	...	0	East Indian .....	35	...	0
eucalyptus .....	42	...	0	Jamaica .....	28	...	9
Olibanum .....	2	...	0	Madagascar .....	5	...	0
Orange-peel (Malta)	7	...	7	Morocco .....	8	...	0
Orris (Mog.) .....	41	...	0	Nyasaland .....	5	...	5
Quillaia .....	50	...	0	Uganda .....	1	...	1
Quince-seed (Cape)	4	...	4	Zanzibar .....	28	...	0

**ALOES.**—Cape sold at firmer prices, especially "seconds"; supplies of this description are now much smaller, 15 packages only arriving from Mossil Bay this week. Fine bright hard firsts, on usual 20 per cent. tares, sold at 34s.; fair bright hard firsts, 33s. 6d.; good seconds, part soft, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; fair soft seconds, 31s.; dull hard ditto, 30s.; and dull and soft, 28s. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. Four cases of Zanzibar in tins sold at from 40s. to 50s. for mostly very soft hepatic; of Curaçao in boxes, eight sold at 45s. for dull livery.

**ANILINE DYE.**—Nine packages sold at from  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. subject.

**BALSAM PERU.**—Two cases fair quality from Acajutla were held at 7s. 8d. per lb.

**BALSAM, TOLU.**—Ten cases of good hard, in small tins, were firmly held at 11d., a pocket bid of  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$  being refused.

**BENZOIN.**—Sumatra sold at steady rates, twenty cases fair almondy seconds realising 6l. 15s., and ten cases good thirds 95s. per cwt.

**BUCHU.**—Dearer. Although 14 packages offered, 3 only consisted of round green leaves, and for these 4s. was paid, being an advance of 2d. per lb. on the previous sale. The remainder consisted of ovals, part of which sold at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. for stalky and yellowish to good green. According to the Bill of Entry, the usual weekly boat from the Cape has brought nothing.

**CARDAMOMS.**—The bulk sold at materially unchanged rates, as follows: Ceylon-Mysore, bold fine pale, 2s. 8d.; bold and medium palish to pale, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; brown and split, 1s. 2d.; bold pale splits, 2s. 2d.; medium splits, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; small, 1s. 8d. Six bags of cardamom shells sold without reserve at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  if pay charges; and of five cases Indian seed offered, two sold at 1s. 10d., being steady; Ceylon plantation seed sold at 1s. 8d.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Steady. A parcel of 120 bags partly sold at 35s. per cwt. for dark and partly mossy bark of 1907 crop.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Five cases of rather broken Turkey apple sold at 6d. per lb. without reserve. Privately, fair pale apple sells at 7d.

**CUBEBS.**—Two bags of old realised the extreme price of 9l. per cwt. without reserve. 53 bags have arrived from Bombay per Himalaya.

**CUTTLE-FISH BONE.**—The arrival of 261 packages is reported from Bombay. In auction 50 bales were bought in at 4d. for small to bold dullish E.I.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Quiet but firm; 29 cases offered, the limit for good reboiled lump, slightly mixed, being 11l. 10s.; but ten guineas was the highest public bid. Small sales have been made privately at 11l. 10s.

**GAMBOGE.**—Four cases of fair, partly damp unsorted pipe, with a few dark pieces, sold cheaply at 13l. per cwt.

**GUM, GRASS-TREE.**—Five bags without reserve realised 6s. per cwt.



**HONEY.**—Jamaica sold at rather easier rates as follows : *Liquid*—Clear bright amber, 29s. ; fair bright amber, 28s. to 28s. 6d. ; dull brown to fair brownish, 26s. to 27s. *Set*—Good pale, 31s. 6d. ; palish hard, 28s. ; pale brown, 27s. to 27s. 6d. ; and ordinary brown, 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. Ten cases St. Lucia sold without reserve at 25s. for ordinary brown liquid, and good yellow set New Zealand, in cases, was held at 40s. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—An arrival of 50 bales East Indian took place from Singapore at the end of last week, the lot being offered to-day. Altogether the parcel was of the usual standard quality, but a considerable portion was greyish in colour, while 13 bales were sea-damaged, nine of which were disposed of at from 6s. to 6s. 10d., according to damage. The price of sound root did not transpire, as buyers held off, 9s. per lb. being the buying-in price, while the highest obtainable bid was 7s. 7d. ; 8s. 9d. would probably be accepted. Of Matto Grosso 8 bales were offered, 5 of which being sea-damaged sold at from 7s. 2d. to 7s. 9d. ; fair leanish sound was limited at 8s. 6d. Of Cartagena 4 bags offered and one had been sold privately, the remainder being bought in at 6s. per lb.

**MYRRH.**—Thirteen bags fair partly blocky Somali sorts were held at the higher price of 60s. per cwt.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—Seven packages dull Maltese strip sold at 4½d. per lb.

**ORRIS.**—The arrivals comprise 42 bags from Saffi.

**QUINCE-SEED.**—Four bags fair Cape sold at 2s. per lb., being steady.

**RHUBARB.**—Lower. The eight cases offered without reserve sold with difficulty. Bold round Canton with ¾ good pinky fracture realised 10d., good medium 10½d., bold flat 10½d., and medium flat 10d., these prices being about 2d. below the valuation. Small and medium flat High-dried with dullish coat and ¾ good pinky fracture was held at 11d., and medium round horny High-dried at 6½d. per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA** steady for grey Jamaica, 25 bales of which offered and sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. (mostly 1s. 2d.) per lb. for inferior rough and chumpy to fair. Of 15 bales native Jamaica offered, a bale of fair red realised 11d., and a bale of inferior yellow was taken at 8d. per lb. A further seven bales sold at from 9d. to 10½d. for dull yellow to good red, being rather easier. Lima-Jamaica slow, four bales out of 23 offered selling at 10½d. for ordinary, rather chumpy.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevely sold without alteration, the bulk of the quality being common to ordinary small yellowish, which realised from 1½d. to 2d. ; a few stand-out lots of medium and bold greenish sold at from 3d. to 3¾d. *Pods* rather firmer at from 2¾d. to 3d. per lb. No Alexandrian offered.

**STICKLAC.**—Ten bags of dust and block sold at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt.

**TAMARINDS** steady ; 39 packages Barbados sold at from 12s. to 14s. per cwt. in bond, the higher price being for good. The arrivals include 72 barrels from Barbados.

**TURMERIC.**—Fair Madras finger (86 bags) realised 22s. per cwt., and for 250 bags of Cochin split bulbs a bid of 11s. 6d. is to be submitted.

**WAX, BEES.**—Quiet. Nine barrels Jamaica realised 7l. 10s. per cwt. for good bright to dark-brown mixed, and five blocks fair Nyassaland were taken at 6l. 12s. 6d. Twelve blocks East African sold at 6l. 10s. per cwt. for fair, part a little dark. A bid of 6l. 17s. 6d. is to be submitted to the owner for five bags good pale to slightly dark Madagascar block. A single case of good yellow Uganda realised 7l. 5s.

### English Herb Crops.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., report that the harvesting of new English herbs at their herb-farm, Carshalton, is now in full swing. Notwithstanding the wet summer, the majority of plants are yielding well. Peppermint, tansy, melissa, yarrow, feverfew, and lemon thyme show heavy crops. Aconite, belladonna, and celandine are fair. Sage and savory are a light crop. Chamomile-herb is a heavy crop, but the yield of chamomile-flowers is doubtful.

### Japanese Camphor.

Marquis Katsura, speaking recently in his capacity of Minister of Finance before the chiefs of the branches of the Camphor Monopoly Bureau, said that the exports of Japanese camphor were discouraging at one time, but at present the exports showed a steady increase. The future of the camphor-business depended on the exertions of the officials in charge, and he appealed to them to spare no efforts to develop the trade. Mr. Masuzawa, a commissioner of the Formosan Government, who has returned from Europe, said that the European market had been very unfavourable during the past four or five years, but it was now gradually improving.

### West Indian Lime Oil.

Writing on June 10, the Dominican correspondent of the "West India Committee Circular" states that the problem which had occupied the attention of many ingenious persons for some years of extracting the essential oil from limes by mechanical means instead of by hand appears to have been at last solved by Messrs. Allport & Davenport, who have constructed a simple machine that appears to fulfil all the requirements. The machine has a continuous feed, and is not only capable of extracting at least as much oil of as good a quality as the hand method, but would work rapidly enough to keep pace with any lime mill in the island.

### Venezuelan Tonka-beans.

The United States Consul at Ciudad Bolivar, in the course of a report on the production of tonka-beans in Venezuela, states that the 1909 crop was large, owing to its being a "third year," there being a large crop every three years. The trees are almost entirely in the thickly wooded and mountainous country along the Upper Orinoco and its tributary, the Cauca. Although there are some cultivated trees, the most productive are the wild forest trees. The gathering of the crop is dangerous and difficult. The labourers enter the forest in bands of ten and fifteen, carrying with them food to last two or three months. The men generally get fever, owing to the great heat and dampness of the forests, and being entirely dependent on the food-supply they take with them, many die of disease and hunger. The fruit is picked up on dropping from the tree and then dried, being subsequently cracked in the most primitive fashion to obtain the bean. These are dried and carried to the nearest port on the river, whence they are despatched to Ciudad Bolivar and cured by a treatment in which strong rum is used. The principal markets are New York, London, Hamburg, and Paris.

### Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is easier at \$5.60 per lb. for druggists'. Senega is the turn steadier at 7½c. Cascara sagrada is nominal at 7½c. per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is firmer at 9½c. Peppermint oil and hydrastis are unchanged. Copaiba balsam is quiet at 38c. Asafetida is scarce at \$1.25 per lb., and jalap, at 37c., is steady.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—At the auction of cinchona held to-day 10,050 packages were offered weighing about 916,019 kilos., and containing the equivalent of 56,341 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of the above, 835,064 kilos. is manufacturing and 80,955 kilos. is pharmaceutical bark, containing respectively 53,756 kilos. and 2,585 kilos. quinine. The average percentage of quinine in the manufacturing-bark is 6.4, as compared with 6.38 per cent. in June. The average unit paid was 3.24c. per half-kilo., against 3.39c., and 8,228 packages sold. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the factories : (1) The English and American factories, 13,117 kilos. ; (2) the Brunswick factory, 3,100 kilos. ; (3) the Mannheim factory, 5,819 kilos. ; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 3,117 kilos. ; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 4,899 kilos. ; (6) the Maarsen factory, 5,925 kilos. ; (7) various buyers, 8,934 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing-bark was 10½c., and the highest 33c., while for druggists' bark from 8c. to 37c. was paid. Of coca-leaves 561 packages, weighing about 28,616 kilos., offered and sold at from 50½c. to 86½c. per half-kilo.

MR. RICHARD JAMES, chemist, Galton, Queensland, Vice-President of the Queensland Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, has been elected to a seat on the Board of Examiners of the Institute. Mr. James is a Minor man, and before he went to Queensland some thirty years ago was with Messrs. Bird & Storey, 42, Castle Street East, Oxford Street, London, W.





### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

#### Chemists and the Dental Bill.

SIR,—Permit me to echo the opinions expressed by "Dental Chemist" in your issue of July 9, and to point out that the pharmacist practising dentistry is, with his particular knowledge and variety of antiseptics, hæmostatics, and restoratives, in a better position to secure the well-being of the public than the majority of unregistered, whom the B.D.A. propose considering.

Yours truly,

Devonport, July 11.

W. BARRETT.

SIR,—A year or so ago some chemist-dentists wrote to the *C. & D.* and tried to get up some combination so as to combat any Bill brought forward later on. I wonder if "Celsus" was one of those who wrote and wanted to join; some men are always apathetic or frenzied. I think that if a Bill is brought in, instead of "those who have been engaged in the practice of dentistry exclusively for five years," it should be "those who have been engaged in the practice of dentistry for five years and those who intend to practice *exclusively* in the future." I should like to see dentistry kept to dentists, and not as a sideline to a pennyworth of pills.

MECHANICAL DENTIST. (225/62.)

SIR,—The recent decisions in dental appeal cases being absolutely final, it follows that those who have practised dentistry for a period of years should naturally take advantage, to which they have both a moral and legal right, of any new Dental Registration Act. If I mistake not, some "special provision" was made in the 1878 Act for chemists who were in practice, and also for medical men. I should hope, and most certainly expect, that the Chemists' Defence Association would take action in the matter. As a chemist who has practised dentistry for some twelve years, and who served his apprenticeship with a chemist and R.D.S., I think we are most certainly entitled to the privileges that are projected, and which were extended to, and taken advantage of by, your correspondent "Pharmacist and R.D.S." in last week's issue.

AMALGAM. (225/65.)

SIR,—The new Dental Bill which has been drafted by the British Dental Association deserves the attention of all chemist-extractors of teeth. The Bill in a nutshell means that a penalty of 50*l.* will be incurred by anyone other than a registered dentist who performs any dental operation whatever. But recognition is to be given to certain men who have been engaged in the practice of dentistry for five years, providing such practice is not combined with any other occupation or calling. This clause will no doubt satisfy a section of the unregistered who practise dentistry only and have an organisation to defend their interests; but allow me to point out that this is the only organisation to offer any resistance to the Bill. What about we chemists who do a considerable practice in dentistry, but in combination with our own business? In many cases this forms a considerable part of our livelihood. Are we to coolly sit down and by this clause in the Bill allow part of our living to be taken from us, and give up the birthright of a chemist to extract teeth without making some strenuous resistance? Is it not high time that we chemist-extractors and adaptors of teeth woke up and formed a society to defend our interests? We in Nottingham and district are about to form

a society, and would be pleased to receive communications from any other chemists who are interested in this matter.

Yours truly,

Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

W. MEAKIN.

SIR,—I am one of many chemists whose business and professional career has been shaped by diligent study of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. It was by the advice of the *C. & D.* that I studied dentistry and pushed my dental work, always in an ethical manner, relying mainly upon my work for recommendation. I have now, after twenty years of hard work, a good dental practice, and, because I am allied to pharmacy, am I to be placed outside by the new legislation? I always felt proud of my Minor degree, of my neat little pharmacy, and my alma mater—*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*; but if this grand-motherly legislation is to go on I had better have cut the bond years ago that tied me to this ancient and most honourable calling. But I beg of you, Mr. Editor, to come to our assistance, as you have done in the past, and organise a campaign, and if unregistered men are to be recognised by the dental authorities, surely those who are also trained and qualified chemists should take a high place in the new Register. Will you, Mr. Editor, open your columns and call, if needful, a meeting of chemists, also, if necessary, start a fund for the campaign?

Yours, &c.,

HUNT. (225/63.)

#### A Woman's View of the "Whisky-tax."

SIR,—I am such a "daughter of Heth" that perhaps I ought not to comment on your editorial utterances, but may I thank you for your concluding remark last week that "until there is a clear differentiation between medicinal and intoxicating spirits the drug-trade will be dragged at the tail of the liquor-trade, and chemists' profits will suffer accordingly"? When your shrewd and well-informed pen writes like this I want to shake hands with you; not, let me hasten to add, that I have any spare tears to shed over chemists' profits, or whether this or that trade drags another at its tail instead of occupying itself in comely concern for its customers. Not at all. But I want what you want, for another reason altogether. I don't know how either you, or "Xrayser II.," or the drug-trade, are going to get the "clear differentiation between medicinal and intoxicating spirits," so reasonably desired; but it strikes me as rather Gilbertian that I am asked to rejoice at being obliged to pay so much more for feeding my hair, and other people's, because it seems good to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to check whisky-drinking by making it more expensive.

It would not become me (as I detest political problems too heartily to study them) to question the wisdom of our legislators, and I would be the last to wish to evade my fair share of taxation, or to add to the perplexities of an unfortunate Minister obliged to rake in extra shekels somehow; but it does seem just a little like adding insult to injury to ask me to applaud a measure which incidentally empties my pocket, especially if it will be twenty years before Parliament will "be persuaded to look at the question again." I don't often feel disposed to challenge your assertions, but if I may be so bold for once, I would gently demur to your pronouncement that "except for the whisky interests there is general agreement" with Mr. Lloyd George's declaration as to the effect of the increased duty on alcohol. Probably there is general acceptance, but scarcely agreement. I don't think any impartial woman will agree that it is good that she should pay more for her comeliness, otherwise her hair-foods, in order to lessen whisky-drinking. She may put up with it, because she must, and she may even prefer to bear the extra taxation rather than face the fuss of another change of prices. But that is not agreement: it is only acceptance.

How can I justify my remarks without seeming to be seeking free advertisement, which is certainly not my immediate object? It seems essential to state a trade fact to warrant my suggestions. The extra "whisky-tax" increased the cost of many of my specialities. I would not change either the recipes or the selling-prices; consequently, each article carries just that much less profit than before. One of them, which I no longer make myself, now costs me 6½*d.* per bottle more than of old. I protested against so great an increase, but the makers demonstrated that it was entirely due to



the tax—and, of course, the richness of the preparation. Hitherto I have made no change, but if there is to be no differentiation between medicinal and intoxicating spirits until Parliament can be "persuaded to touch the question" again—say, twenty years hence—I am not inclined to go on getting 6½d. less for every bottle I supply. I must either raise the price or modify the recipe—both undesirable changes. An exasperating adviser suggests that I can save it by restricting outlay on advertising—a fine example, to my mind, of confusion of thought. For the moment "the woman pays"—as usual, some will say perhaps.

Yours faithfully,

Putney, S.W., July 11.

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER."

#### On Spirits.

SIR,—Once more spirits are to the fore, as it were—in fact we seem to be haunted by them; and once more the Pharmaceutical Council are showing their capacity for not dealing with the problem in a business fashion. Although personally I scarcely see the subject in the same light as Dr. Symes (being out myself for duty-free medicinal spirit, not for a rebate), I certainly consider the Council might have given his suggestion a definite support, instead of fudging the matter. Reappearing as it does in another form, the problem of medicinal spirits would seem at first sight to require different handling, yet it is part and parcel of the same equation. Last year it was the retail portion of the trade that had the problem thrust forcibly on their notice. This time the manufacturers and wholesale division (who previously carefully kept out of the pother) have found themselves up against it. Yet a knowledge of the methods and sayings of certain of our legislators showed that the present aspect of the problem was bound to arise. Sectional dealing with the question is of no use, a waste of energy, and altogether a mistake in tactics. United action by the medical profession and manufacturing, wholesale, and retail chemists is called for. That the problem is capable of solution South Africa has shown, at what cost some of our exporters could probably say, so that a labouring of this point further would be futile. At the same time I happen to know that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has an offer (conditionally) of a method whereby the only difficulty the Excise authorities are able to offer can be obviated. I refer to the question of control. I know that this is so, as I made the offer myself some fifteen months ago. And now, sir, I am going to break a rule made many years ago—viz. not to touch a letter written over a *nom de plume*. I know I am looking for trouble in doing so. Your correspondent "Overproof," in the current issue of the *C. & D.*, brings up the old, old arguments which I venture to quote:

- (1) "It is imperative to consider . . . the likely official attitude. . . . No safeguard exists to the revenue," etc.
- (2) "Why should that sentimental clause in an antiquated Act," etc.
- (3) The final paragraph, commencing "Doubtless," and including the "open mesh."

(1) That a safeguard cannot be devised is a statement that will not hold good. If our officials are unable to devise a safeguard, they might apply to their South African *confrères* for instruction. In passing, I may say that the codification of a body of citizens who, at any rate, are as honest as may be, as potential criminals, might very well be left to our legislators. Because a law is bad is no reason for such an assumption, while it is a sound argument for the amendment of that law.

(2) "That sentimental clause" is altogether a misnomer. So far as it goes, the exemption in the "antiquated" Act bears the imprint of sound social economic reasoning. That a man well should be an asset of value to the State will not bear contradiction. That a man ill is inevitably a loss is likewise true. To add to the cost of turning the ill man into a well man in any shape is crass foolishness on the part of any legislator (Q.E.D.).

(3) As regards "opening the mesh," and the "mischiefs imposable to gauge," I am in favour of trying the "open mesh," and having a look at those same "mischiefs." One never knows, but "bogey" is not good enough.

Yours truly,

J. HADDOCK.

34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

#### Re Prescribing Opium.

SIR,—I am surprised that Dr. Jones takes exception to criticisms of chemists in reply to his letter reflecting on their capacity to dispense one of his prescription; but he will please remember he issued the challenge, and no one was able to anticipate he would later on correct his own errors. It will be charitable to avoid any further criticisms, as he will probably correct the fresh errors he has fallen into, as he needs no instruction.

Yours faithfully,

B. P. (224/9.)

SIR,—Did Dr. Jones expect pharmacists generally to be treated with such lofty disdain and, as "veriest tyros," not be called to order? The idea of a chemist writing about a doctor, and a doctor being wrong! What are we coming to? Doctors are but mortal, after all, and I suppose it is annoying to discover that suddenly. There is a saying about "pots and black kettles," and Dr. Jones ought not to have "launched his diatribes." I trust the doctor has more respect for pharmacists now, and realises that they know their business.

Yours truly,

POPPY. (223/71.)

SIR,—Dr. Jones cannot be allowed to retire from this controversy as he attempts to do. At the risk of being thought "vitriolic" I must ask him to give the exact form of Rouse's definition of *papaver somniferum*: is he sure that he has not misread "Opium poppy" as "Opium preparations"? If he has, can he be quite sure that his memory has not played him false with regard to what "The Lancet" said on the subject "some years ago"? Dr. Jones's knowledge of Latin and *materia medica* may possibly be equal to "theirs" (whose?), but it is not sufficiently superior to justify the tone he adopts towards those who have at least been able to correct his mistakes. Since he objects to correction, it is a pity that he did not himself send you a list of corrigenda before his critics had the "indecent" to do so.

I am, etc.,

C. C. BELL.

SIR,—Is the little "Comedy of Errors," due to Mr. George Reginald Jones, yet played out? It has been a source of amusement in the pharmaceutical dovecotes, where a good hearty laugh is always welcome. But what is the moral of the play? Mr. Jones informs us that the object he had in view was to prevent a confiding patient "knowing what remedy he was taking." Why this secrecy? Everybody knows that the drug-habit is inimical to the *habitué*; even if he is unacquainted with the name of the drug, he would soon know its effects. I have known many instances of ruined life from indulgence in opiates, but I fancy that concealing the name of the drug prescribed may be more productive of mischief than actual knowledge that an opiate is being taken.

Yours faithfully,

Richmond, July 14.

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

SIR,—It is good to read that Mr. George R. Jones is now inclined to be repentant. Had this gentleman perused the *C. & D.* for any length of time I believe that he would have observed that the journalistic tone throughout is one of moderation, and he might have imitated such an excellent style. Will you permit me especially and respectfully to commend to his attention the weekly contribution of "Xrayser II."? Here we have a writer of no mean erudition, and one who may dwell upon facts, fads, or fancies; may employ terse and forceful phraseology, but ever discountenances obloquy. After all, there is nothing to compare with the ripeness of a long and varied experience: knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. I am sorry to say that Mr. Jones seems doomed perpetually to err. Observe his statement that "in Rouse's 'Synonyms' *papaver somniferum* is given as a synonym for opium preparations." In actuality, Rouse merely mentions the botanical name of the opium poppy. However, Mr. Jones is going to abandon that mystic appellation for opium which has made him famous; and your correspondents have justified the publication of their contributions.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN S. GOODYER.

79 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.

[We have received other letters on this subject, which express the same opinions as the foregoing.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]



### The Danger of Anæsthetics.

SIR,—This subject appears to be receiving more criticism in the daily papers than it does in the medical or pharmaceutical Press, but it should be of sufficiently serious importance to require the attention of those who are best able to provide the remedy. It is to be deplored that in many hospitals and public institutions methylated chloroform and ether are largely, if not entirely, used for anæsthetic purposes for economy sake, and therein lies the possible explanation of some of the deaths due to anæsthetics. During my twenty-four years' experience as pharmacist to Cheltenham Hospital I always insisted that the very best make of chloroform and ether should be used, with the result that mishaps were very rare and due to other causes than the quality of the anæsthetic, and also the tendency to that distressing nausea that some patients experience after operations is very greatly reduced by using perfectly pure and fresh anæsthetics. Undoubtedly the administering of anæsthetics should be controlled by legislation, and permitted only by those who are fully qualified to do so; and also the dispensing of scheduled poisons should be controlled by legislation and allowed only by those who are qualified by examination for the responsible duty it entails. J. A. THOMAS.

College Pharmacy, Cheltenham, July 12.

[We cannot plead guilty to neglecting this subject, and if Mr. Thomas looks under "Anæsthetics" in our indexes for the past three years (not to go further back), he will find entries which show how frequently Parliamentary and other matters connected with anæsthetics have been dealt with. The daily papers appear just to have awakened to the importance of the subject.—EDITOR C. & D.]

### Sale Plans.

SIR,—In this discussion it is apparent that my brother chemists on their part do not quite appreciate the fact that advertising is imperative for the success of any modern business. On the other hand, Mr. Russell, "Vis Vite," and other "advertising experts" appear to think that advertising is the only really important function in business. It is, of course, natural for those gentlemen to say so, but it is by no means true. My experience of the drug-trade and the selling of medicinal specialities during the past twenty years shows quite clearly that, first of all, you must have a genuine article to sell. If you are a chemist in a small way your speciality should primarily be pushed locally by window-displays in your own establishment, the distribution of handbills, and regular advertising in local papers. Then, after the article has been placed on the P.A.T.A. list, and a good profit assured to wholesaler and retailer alike, a wider field should be sought, as by the advertising in the C. & D. After that, careful but continuous advertising in the principal newspapers all over the country strengthens and stimulates the sales. But it is well to remember always that complete success can only be attained by a simultaneous appeal to dealers and consumers, and that appeal must be regular and persistent. Mr. Russell is quite right in condemning "half-hearted" advertising; such a course of procedure can only result in disappointment and disaster. But advertising agents (particularly of the American type) who advocate the "bullying" method of advertising direct to the public and forcing the chemist to stock clearly do not know the British trader. The British chemist will not be forced to sell an article of which he knows nothing—and quite right, too. The problem of "Sub Judice" (who, by the way, starts out at a great advantage with a patented article) can best be solved by taking the trade into his confidence all the time; let him keep both the trade and the general public interested by continuous changes of "copy," window displays, etc., and, above all, let him ensure that the retailer has a profit of not less than 25 per cent. on the sales.

Yours faithfully,

London, July 13.

ARTHUR ARNOTT.

### The Aerated-water Trade.

SIR,—Having been unfortunately prevented from reading my C. & D. with my usual regularity for some little time, I have just been repairing the omission, which accounts for my having only now noticed the interesting correspondence which took place recently on soda-water making. This is a matter about which I happen to know a good deal, and I can inform your readers without any hesitation that the mental attitude of "Phenacetin" is

much more in accord with the average experience of the fraternity than the cheery optimism of "F. E. B." The syphon trade has given more trouble to a greater number of pharmacists, and reduced a greater number of (otherwise pre-eminently sane and highly moral) men to a state approximating unpleasantly to insanity and profanity than any other of the multifarious businesses which that unfortunate profession has been called upon to handle of recent years. What with the worry of booking syphons in and out, charging a deposit which you know quite well you will never get, trying to keep track of errant syphons, endeavouring to preserve a politely credulous expression what time some valued customer informs you that she "is sure she sent the syphons back," when all the time you are quite sure that she is quite sure that she never did anything of the kind, and so on *ad infinitum*, there is no end of the worries of this miserable little side-line, of which the entirely problematical profits, even if ultimately realised, are quite disproportionate to the amount of time and worry which it takes to ensure them. At the same time I know that a very considerable number of chemists have taken up this manufacture on their own account, as the large mineral-water manufacturers throughout the country are becoming very uncomfortably aware and recent balance-sheets painfully testify. I know, too, that a great many of those who have purchased installations regret the day they did so. The inevitable result reminds one of a well-known fable of Æsop, in which, if I remember rightly, the characters are a dog and a leg of mutton! There is, of course, another factor in the situation—viz. the public who make their own soda water, and I know of more than one instance where a pharmacist has dropped the sale of ready-made soda water in favour of that of self-charging syphons, in which the property and responsibility passes at the time of sale and the re-charges for which afford him a steady profit.

Yours faithfully,

TEMPORA MUTANTUR. (221/12.)

### Subscribers' Symposium. (Information Solicited or Supplied.)

#### Price of Ointment Dispensed.

What would be a fair price for the following comparatively large quantity of ointment? I have had the prescription to dispense for a "booking" customer.—J. E. C. (226/3.)

Bismuth. trisnit.	...	...	...	gr. 40
Zinci oxid.	...	...	...	5iss.
Liq. plumbi	...	...	...	3ss.
Vasellini	...	...	...	5j.

Mitte 3xij.

[On the Liverpool price-list scale the price of 12 oz. would be 5s. to 6s., but many chemists charge 4d. per oz. for prescription ointments in quantities above 4 oz. Opinions of subscribers will be welcomed.—EDITOR C. & D.]

#### The Salad Season.

I suppose there are people who make use of the recipes, etc., which appear at stated intervals in the daily and weekly Press. I frequently read them, but do not often meet with anything very noticeable. However, the cutting enclosed from the "Daily Chronicle," I think, "takes the cake," if I may be allowed the expression. Personally, I am fond of salads, and have a formula for a "dressing" which will take some beating; but if I had such a poor opinion of the necessary ingredients as the writer of this article, I think I would give up salads and say no more about the matter. You may note the curious reference to spoonfuls. The instruction to dissolve "a spoonful of salt and a spoonful of pepper in a spoonful of your vinegar" is rather good, I think.—J. P. N. (40/35.)

[There is little in the article sent except this paragraph, which our correspondent underlined:

"The materials for the mixture are of supreme importance. Vinegar is one of the most atrociously adulterated articles sold with the possible exception of oil, and as both are needed in salad-making, their selection involves some care."

There is wisdom as well as exaggeration in that statement. We remember hearing the late Mr. Michael Carteighe tell a dinner-party that a salad-dressing should not be made with anything else than wine vinegar. He was right.—EDITOR, C. & D.]

\* \* \* Several letters are unavoidably held over this week.



### Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

**Medical Hall** (218/41).—If A, a qualified chemist, and B, who is not a chemist, join in partnership to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, B will be liable under Section 15 of the 1868 Act for the use of the title "chemist and druggist," and for keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, whether he personally sells poisons or not.

**S. W. A. T.** (220/6).—For a lease at rack-rent and counter-part, including the agreement for lease (if any), solicitors are entitled to charge 7l. 10s. per cent. on the rent, in addition to disbursements for stamps and plans. The minimum is 5l. You may judge from these facts whether seven guineas is a fair fee or not. It usually pays to get a solicitor to look well after your interest in these matters.

**J. T. P.** (223/57).—You will find all about registration of a trade-mark in our *Diary*, p. 240. You would be unwise to patent the embrocation—first, because you would thereby give the composition away; secondly, because it is not likely to be so novel that the "patent" could not be upset; and thirdly, because you would make it dutiable for all time. You may call it "Dr. So-and-So's" if the doctor of that name does not object.

**G. & Co.** (223/59).—Provision in the Finance Act is made for payment of licence-duties on the annual value of the business premises only (see *C. & D.*, June 18, p. 922). In the case of a chemist who occupies part of premises about two-thirds of which are let off, the annual value will be determined by what he occupies. You should consult the local Excise supervisor about the matter, and put all the facts (with documentary proof) before him.

**T. B.** (219/52).—Until the Courts decide what the business of a chemist and druggist is, it is impossible to say definitely whether or not it is legal for a registered chemist to run a branch of his business with an unqualified manager as "Blank's Drug Stores." The 1908 Act requires registered chemists carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist to have a qualified person as conductor of the business in every premises; and so far the Pharmaceutical Society has not taken action publicly in respect to drug-stores owned by chemists, but we have heard of warnings to chemists who permitted poisons to be sold in such stores.

**Specs** (216/71).—(1) It is illegal for canvassers to sell "a proprietary remedy, held out in print as a cure for any human ailment, unstamped," as such a remedy is dutiable, being proprietary, and licences to sell dutiable medicines are only granted in respect to premises. A pedlar's licence is also necessary, or a hawk's licence, according to circumstances (see 4). Questions 2 and 3 are included in the answer to No. 1. (4) A hawk's licence is granted to any person who travels with a horse or other beast bearing or drawing a burden, and who goes from place to place carrying to sell, or exposing for sale, any goods, etc. It is granted in respect to the United Kingdom at 2l. a year. A pedlar's licence is a police licence, granted in respect to the district covered by the police.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

**Specs Bona** (215/17).—BOOK ON DYSENTERY.—Gemmell's "Idiopathic Ulcerative Colitis (Dysentery)" (Baillière, 12s. 6d.) is the most recent work on this subject with which we are acquainted. It was published in 1893, but, as you are aware, the disease is now rare in this country.

**R. M.** (214/59).—SKIN-CREAM.—This is of the casein type referred to in an article on the subject in the *C. & D.*, April 17, 1909, p. 601.

**J. W. N.** (210/67).—The preservatives used for rye-flour paste are corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, formaldehyde, and oil of cloves. Carbolic acid is the most suitable where the paste is employed in bootmaking.

**J. J. E. P.** (211/11).—FLIES IN CONSERVATORY.—A method of fumigation would be the most effectual method of getting rid of the fly-pest in a conservatory. Refer to this year's *Diary*, p. 217.

**J. O'C.** (216/36).—It is not known when the next British Pharmacopoeia will be published, but it is in preparation, and may be ready in 1912.

**Phoenix** (215/62).—The herb which you send, and which you state is used locally for SCOUR IN CALVES, being boiled in sweet milk, is *Geum urbanum*, Linn., the common avens or herb bennet.

**Cheddar** (217/33).—BLUE MOULD IN CHEESE.—No process employed on the finished cheese with the object of producing the blue markings, seen in Stilton cheese, for instance, can be satisfactory. The contamination with blue mould takes place on the curd before salting, and in new dairies it is at first necessary to inoculate the cheese at this stage. In old-established dairies the spores of the mould readily affix themselves in the coating and draining rooms. It is only in this way that uniform distribution of the mould throughout the cheese is attained. There is a practice of imitating the blue colour by the use of brass or copper skewers, but this is a harmful process. The green mottled cheese is produced by adding sage or clover leaves, finely comminuted, at the time of salting.

**Pottery** (200/20).—BRICK-GLAZES.—We cannot trace the reference you give, but of the following series of glazes No. 3 is the softest.

—	1	2	3	4
Felspar ... ..	40	58	22.0	—
Stone ... ..	40	22	50.0	65
Flint ... ..	6	6	7.0	5
Whiting ... ..	8	8	12.5	20
Plaster ... ..	6	6	—	—
Zinc oxide ... ..	—	—	5.0	—
White flint glass ...	—	—	3.5	—
Blue clay ... ..	—	—	—	10

The glazes are used of a creamy consistence. In another system, where very superior glazed bricks are required, a first dip and body are given separately, followed by a glaze.

First Dip	1	2	Glazes (Softer Type)	1	2	3
Ball clay ... ..	35	17.5	Felspar ... ..	65	60	20
Flint ... ..	12	4.0	Flint ... ..	11	10	6
China clay ... ..	40	70.0	Whiting ... ..	8	8	16
Stone... ..	13	8.5	Plaster ... ..	8	7	—
Body	1	2	Frit glaze ... ..	8	15	—
Ball clay... ..	20	15	White ball	—	—	—
China clay ... ..	50	15	clay ... ..	—	—	5
Flint ... ..	10	15	Stone ... ..	—	—	53
Stone ... ..	15	25				
or Felspar ... ..	12	—				
Whiting... ..	5	—				
Calcined bone ... ..	—	10				

**Thistle** (O.F.S.) (162/63).—MANUFACTURE OF CASEIN AND MILK-SUGAR.—The only book we can find on this subject is Scherer's "Casein: its Preparation and Technical Utilisation" (Scott, Greenwood, 7s. 6d.), a translation from the German. The manufacture of milk-sugar is dealt with briefly in several works on applied chemistry, but not in great detail.

**Mars** (217/38).—TEXT-BOOK ON BACTERIOLOGY.—We think the "Manual of Bacteriology," by Professor R. T. Hewlett (Churchill, 12s.), will meet your requirements.

**T. T.** (210/74), when INTENSIFYING NEGATIVES, gets a yellow stain on them, which spoils the print. The process which he adopts is as follows: The negative is developed in the usual way in pyro, fixed in plain hypo, then put in a saturated solution of mercuric chloride to bleach, washed, and blackened in ammonia. It is in the ammonia that the stains appear. [The trouble appears to be due either to insufficient washing after bleaching or to the presence of an excessive quantity of lime salts in the tap-water. Try washing longer (an hour will not hurt), give an alum-bath, and soak the plate in distilled water before blackening. Do not use ammonia too strong (1 part "880" ammonia in 20 parts of water is ample), and for the mercuric-chloride solution use

Mercuric chloride ... ..	200 grains
Hydrochloric acid ... ..	45 minims
Water ... ..	10 oz.

If the spoilt plates are worth troubling about, try soaking them in a strong solution of hypo. Before attempting to bleach, be quite sure every trace of hypo is washed out of the plate. This is a very prolific source of stain.]

C



*B. P.* (210/32).—BANANA-FLOUR.—The number of the "Kew Bulletin" for August 1894 is devoted to bananas and plantains. There are analyses of the dried and fresh fruits and the flour, while Professor Church reports on the "nutrient-ratio." You could consult the "Bulletin" at the Royal Gardens, Kew, but we give the following analysis for the general good:

	Dried	Fresh
Water ... ..	5.65	75.11
Oil or fat ... ..	0.69	0.18
Sucrose ... ..	None	None
Glucose ... ..	1.75	0.29
Starch ... ..	42.11	11.11
Albuminoids ... ..	5.13	1.35
Gums, etc. ... ..	1.88	0.36
Digestible fibre ... ..	36.87	10.17
Woody fibre ... ..	2.52	0.66
Ash (mineral matter) ...	3.30	0.67

*Curious* (212/16).—MISCIBLE DISINFECTANT FLUID:

Coal-tar distillate (of sp. gr. exceeding 1.00) ... ..	100 parts
Resin ... ..	85 parts
Caustic soda or potash (30° B.) ...	60 parts
Vegetable oil ... ..	20 parts

Liquefy the resin, add the coal-tar distillate, and when thoroughly incorporated and while the mixture is still warm, add the caustic alkali and lastly the oil.

Other useful recipes will be found in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

*L. R. D.* (197/72).—LUMINOUS PAINT.—The following are standard formulæ for the bases, which we published a few years back:

*Lennard's.*

Strontium carbonate ... ..	100 grams
Sulphur ... ..	100 grams
Potassium chloride ... ..	0.5 gram
Sodium chloride ... ..	0.5 gram
Manganous chloride ... ..	0.4 gram

By heating the mixture for three-quarters of an hour at about 1,300° C. a product is obtained which emits a fine golden-yellow light.

*Mourclo's.*

Strontium carbonate ... ..	100 grams
Sulphur ... ..	30 grams
Sodium carbonate ... ..	2 grams
Sodium chloride ... ..	0.5 gram
Manganous sulphate ... ..	0.2 gram

This mass emits a bright-yellow light.

*Vanino's.*

Strontium thiosulphate ... ..	60 grams
Bismuth nitrate (0.5-per-cent. solution in acidified alcohol) ...	12 c.c.
Uranium nitrate (0.5-per-cent. solution in alcohol) ... ..	6 c.c.

By heating the mass for three-quarters of an hour at about 1,300° C. a product is obtained which emits an emerald-green light.

*Laurencio* (201/19).—GRAVESTONE LETTERING.—We were not aware that it is the practice to temporarily fill up incised lettering when repainting gravestones, but no doubt that putty—the painter's sheet-anchor—would be the substance employed.

*H. C. Q.* (201/1).—COLOURING AND PERFUMING BATH-CRYSTALS.—Sodium sesquicarbonate (in silky needles) is sprayed with a spirituous solution of aniline violet and the required perfume. To produce violet bath-salt, for instance, dissolve 2 gr. of aniline-violet and  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. ionone in 1 oz. of spirit and spray over 2 lb. of the crystals, stirring well all the time. This is diluted with more crystals, according to the tint required.

*Aberdeen* (216/61).—You must give some particulars about the "essence for making an aerated water" before we take up the subject.

*Insecticide* (217/35).—This year's *Diary* gives dozens of formulæ for horticultural insecticides; but if you do not find there what you require, write again.

*M. B.* (212/11).—BOOKS ON MATERIA MEDICA.—Southall's "Organic Materia Medica" (Churchill, 7s. 6d.) and Humphrey's "Materia Medica" (Kimpton, 6s. 6d.).

*W. H.* (213/40).—TASTELESS CASCARA EXTRACT.—The bitter principle of cascara sagrada can be destroyed by the use of alkalies in the process of making the liquid extract. Magnesia, ammonia, and potash solution are employed, but the resulting preparations are often inactive, according to the completeness of the debittering. With magnesia the process is as follows:

Mix 20 oz. of coarsely powdered bark and 2 oz. of calcined magnesia into a thin paste with water. Dry and powder. Percolate with 60-per-cent. alcohol to 17 oz., which reserve. Continue the percolation to exhaustion, evaporate this to 3 oz., and mix with the reserved 17 oz. Filter.

The matter is fully dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," where may also be found many recipes for flavoured extracts and elixirs.

*Nursery* (217/2).—NURSERY OINTMENT.—Soft paraffin alone gives an ointment that is too soft for the purpose. Several formulæ are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for this ointment. A pink colour is best given with Sudan II, an aniline dye soluble in oils, etc.

*Leitrim* (215/44).—TAR-STAIN ON STONE.—It will now be very difficult to remove the tar from the church wall, since it has been treated with the blow-lamp. The effect of that would, no doubt, be simply to make the colouring matter sink into the stone. You might, however, try a mixture of soda solution and methylated spirit. You can make the soda solution extemporaneously by dissolving 1 lb. of ordinary washing-soda in a gallon of hot water. Then add to it 1 lb. of slaked lime. Stir up and allow the calcium carbonate to sink. One pint of methylated spirit may be mixed with the clear decanted liquor. Be careful in using this liquid that it does not corrode the skin. The best way to apply it to the wall would be with a scrubbing-brush.

*M. P. S.* (103/40).—HAMMER-TOE in boy of seven.—If it is possible to straighten the toe it should be fixed to a splint with strapping; but if not, the only cure lies in operation (the ligaments are divided and a splint then applied, or it may even be necessary to remove a portion of bone).

*Philip* (180/81).—DIGESTIVE MIXTURE (*C. & D. Diary*, 1904, No. 2), is as follows:

Bismuthi ammon. citrat. ... ..	gr. viii.
Ferri pyrophosph. ... ..	gr. viii.
Strychninæ ... ..	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepsini ... ..	gr. xvj.
Menstrui ... ..	5j.

M.S.A.

*Zero* (225/43).—(1) There are no Government appointments open to registered druggists (Ireland) as such. (2) The only foreign country in which the Irish pharmaceutical diploma is recognised is the United States, where some of the States accept it for registration as pharmacist without further examination. Several British Colonies recognise it. (3 and 4) Too trivial for reply in these columns. You should easily find out for yourself. (5) It is illegal for a registered druggist in Ireland to compound medical prescriptions. Pharmaceutical chemists and their qualified assistants may do so.

*J. W. B.* (225/39).—Application of tincture of iodine to the skin, followed by mercurial ointment, may be succeeded by formation of mercurous iodide, but, owing to the fact that the iodine has the opportunity of combining with the proteins of the skin, the mercury has little chance of uniting with the haloid.

## Our Retrospect.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 14, 1860.

### Before Daguerre and Talbot.

In one of Lord Brougham's recently published mathematical and physical tracts, it is stated that one of the papers on light and colour had been published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1796, with omissions of parts that were in the copy sent to the Royal Society. These omissions contained remarks on the effects of exposing a plate of ivory, moistened with nitrate of silver, to the rays of the sun passing through a narrow aperture into a dark room. The secretary—Sir C. Blagden—did not consider these pure science, and withheld their publication. Had they appeared they would have led to the discovery of photography fifty years before Daguerre and Talbot.

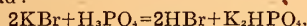


## Corner for Students.

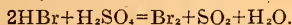
### Summer Studies.

#### Notes on Pharmacopœial Preparations.

**DILUTE HYDROBROMIC ACID** is an aqueous solution containing 10 per cent. (by weight) of gaseous hydrogen bromide (HBr). (a) The Pharmacopœia says dilute hydrobromic acid may be prepared by distilling potassium bromide with concentrated phosphoric acid:

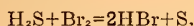


Note that sulphuric acid cannot replace phosphoric acid, since although the former liberates hydrogen bromide, the following secondary reaction also occurs:

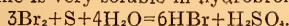


Hydrobromic acid thus acts as a *reducing* agent towards the sulphuric acid, the latter in turn playing the part of an *oxidising* agent. The liberation of bromine does not occur if the potassium-bromide solution and sulphuric-acid solution are sufficiently diluted; but such a mixture cannot be distilled without decomposition of hydrogen bromide, since the solution becomes concentrated owing to the great solubility of the gas in water. Hydriodic acid behaves in the same manner towards sulphuric acid, but hydrochloric acid is unaffected.

(b) The 1885 B.P. stated that acidum hydrobromicum dilutum may be prepared by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into water containing bromine until the bromine is decolorised:

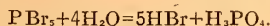


The liquid is next distilled, the first portion of the distillate (containing sulphuretted hydrogen) being rejected; and the distillation is directed to be stopped when sulphuric acid begins to distil over. The reaction (or rather series of reactions) is not as simple as the above equation indicates, the sulphur combining with bromine, and the sulphur bromide in turn being decomposed by water into hydrobromic acid, sulphur, and sulphuric acid. Marshall has suggested the generation and decomposition of sulphur bromide as above as a convenient mode for preparing hydrobromic acid, especially as bromine is very soluble in hydrobromic acid:



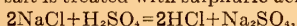
(c) Wade's or Fothergill's process depends upon the precipitation of cream of tartar (potassium-hydrogen tartrate) when solutions of potassium bromide and tartaric acid are shaken together, hydrobromic acid remaining in solution. It should be noted that some cream of tartar always remains in solution, and probably some undecomposed potassium bromide.

(d) When bromine is added very gradually to water containing amorphous (red) phosphorus, a bromide of phosphorus is formed, which is immediately decomposed by the water present:



Any excess of phosphorus is removed and the hydrobromic acid distilled. The residue in the retort may be used to make dilute phosphoric acid.

**HYDROCHLORIC ACID** is an aqueous solution containing 31.79 per cent. of hydrogen chloride (HCl). The commercial acid (spirit of salt) is obtained as a by-product in the Leblanc process for making sodium carbonate, in the first stage of which common salt is treated with sulphuric acid:



The evolved gas is absorbed by water trickling down inside a specially constructed tower packed with coke, the porosity of the coke giving a larger absorbing surface. The commercial acid is difficult to purify, especially from arsenic. The Pharmacopœial acid is accordingly usually prepared from the pure materials—anhydrous sodium chloride and sulphuric acid—the pure gas being absorbed in distilled water contained in a Woulfe's apparatus.

**FRENCH AND SPANISH OLIVE-OIL CROPS.**—H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles reports, under date of June 20, that the blossoming of the olive-trees in that district is at present quite satisfactory. The comparatively damp spring has been favourable to the trees, the blossoming period has been warm and dry, and so far everything points to a good crop. H.M. Consul at Seville reports, under date of June 21, that the prospects of the coming olive-crop have improved considerably since the copious rains that fell in May, but that it seems to be the general opinion that the crop will be below the average—probably not more than half an average crop. Considerable damage was done in some districts by recent heavy hailstorms. Buyers are still limiting their purchases to immediate requirements. The steady rise in price has for the moment been checked, a falling tendency being noticeable.

## Minor Experiences.

*Velox* (109/63) sends us an account of his second attempt to obtain the coveted certificate, which proved to be successful. On attending Galen Place, London, W.C., I noticed several candidates from the previous examination, and we wished one another better luck this time.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY occupied the morning, quantitative work being required first. Tartar emetic containing an impurity of cream of tartar was given to estimate the percentage of tartar emetic. I asked for some pure iodine, of which I made an approximately decinormal solution. My answer worked out at 90 per cent. In the qualitative exercise I found magnesium ammonium phosphate, the bases and acid being evident from the preliminary tests, to which many examinees do not pay sufficient attention. Care was taken to ensure a clear and neat report.

In DISPENSING the paper handed me was as follows:

Balsam copaibæ	...	...	...	...	mxx.
Spt. æth. nit.	...	...	...	...	mxx.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	...	mxx.
P. acaciæ	...	...	...	...	q.s.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Mitte 3vj.	3ss.	t.d.s.			
Syr. ferri phosph.	...	...	...	...	3vj.
3j. t.d.s.					
Potass. chlor.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Inf. rosæ acid. ad	...	...	...	...	3vj.
Ft. garg.					
	Supp. plumbi co.	Mitte	vj.		
	Lead plaster,				
	Paraff. mollis	...	...	...	aa. 3j.
Ft. ung.					

Everything turned out well, and was completed with fifteen minutes to spare. After waiting forty-eight hours, notice to attend on the second day arrived.

**BOTANY** was the first subject, the examiner handing me a flower. What is the natural order? *Liliaceæ*. Why? Of what does the ovary of the *Liliaceæ* consist? Is it superior or inferior? What are the fruits of the *Solanaceæ*? Superior or inferior? How many carpels in the ovary? Then followed several questions on the *Compositæ* and *Umbellifere*. He then handed me a fern. What are the markings on the back of the leaf? How does the fern reproduce itself? What do you know about transpiration? What are the characteristics of the *Conifera*? What are tracheids? Three slides were shown: (1) A transverse section showing bi-collateral bundles; (2) a section of a fruit of the *Graminaceæ*; (3) transverse section of a monocot. root.

**PHARMACY** came next. I was handed a jar containing what I now think was pil. galbani co. This I did not recognise. A bottle of pulv. glycyrrh. co. followed. How is it made? Then tr. benzoin. co. Its preparation. How is hydrous lanoline prepared? Also the preparation of the following: Ferri carb. sacch., liq. sod. arsenas, liq. atropinæ sulph., oxymel scillæ, glycerin. plumbi subacetatis. How would you clarify honey? When would you know that sodium arsenate is anhydrous? State the strength of morphine lozenges, liq. trinitrini, liq. strychninæ hydrochlor., trinitrin tablets, inject. apomorphinæ hypoderm., lamellæ cocaineæ, and atropinæ. What preparations of strychnine require to be signed for in the Poisons Register? Do you know any preparation that need not be signed for?

**CHEMISTRY.**—I was asked about the law of conservation of energy and the Charles's Law. Questions on the barometer, molecular weight, and vapour-density followed. Next the preparation of hydrogen peroxide and its estimation. What is aniline? How do you prepare it? What is nitro-benzene? Its preparation? How do you make iodoform? Can anything be used instead of alcohol? What is acetone? Formula? What is glycerin? How is it prepared?

**PRESCRIPTION-READING.**—The following calculation was given: "Send 3iv. glycerin. hyd. perchlor. so that 3j. made up to one pint with water will produce a 1-in-5,000 solution." An English prescription to put into Latin and an abbreviated Latin one to put into full Latin were followed by half-a-dozen Latin into English translations. Then about thirty doses, among which were those of nux vomica, opium, arsenii iodidum, atropine, argent. nit., morphine salts, arsenious acid, pilocarpine nitrate, ammon. carb., and inf. digitalis.

**MATERIA MEDICA.**—About thirty specimens were shown, including belladonna-leaves, pale catechu, matico, frangula-bark, cascara, chiretta, lobelia, convallaria, rhatany, benzoin, aconite-root, henbane-leaves, kino, cloves, bittersweet, and broom-tops. The examiner pointed out a fresh leaf, and asked, "What is it?" I answered that I did not know, but that it was not digitalis. "Very good; that will do." After waiting about five minutes, I was called up to receive the President's congratulations.



## Our American Letter.

From an Ethical Pharmacist.

**Aspirin Trade-mark.**—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has confirmed the decision of the lower Court upholding the validity of the Aspirin patent. This has proved a considerable disappointment to a section of the drug-trade. Under the chemical name of acetyl salicylic acid they were selling a drug not made by the patentees, the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., believing that the patent was not valid and that it would be thrown out of the courts. They now find themselves in a rather embarrassing position. The chemical cannot be legally sold in the United States unless it is the product made by the aforesaid company.

**The Pharmacists of America** have been insisting, during the last few years, since pure food and drug legislation became so rampant, that enforcement of these laws should be vested in the State Boards of Pharmacy, and that pharmacists be chosen for the positions of Food and Drug Commissioners. More or less success has greeted efforts along this line, but the most gratifying tribute to the craft is seen in the election of Dr. Charles Caspari, jun., to the Food and Drug Commissionership of Maryland under the law just enacted in that State. Dr. Caspari is the Secretary of the A.Ph.A., Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland, and a leader of American pharmacy in general.

**"Pepto-Mangan."**—Druggists on the south side of the Canadian border have been much interested in the conviction of a Montreal pharmacist for substituting a product of his own when Gude's Pepto-Mangan was called for. Frequently "Pepto-Mangan" was requested or prescribed. The Court held that when this title was used, the Gude product must be dispensed—hence the conviction and fine. It seems that the pharmacist in question advertised Pepto-Mangan in a number of Montreal papers at 49c. a bottle. Customers thought that the Gude article was indicated, and, as this sells at \$1, they believed they had a great bargain and snapped at it. The Judge's decision was that this was doing business under false pretences.

**Mr. Charles H. Huhn**, of Minneapolis, has been under rather heavy fire during the last few months, by reason of the fact that he was President both of the American Druggists' Syndicate and the N.A.R.D. Your readers will recall that this provoked a fierce assault from the American Medical Association. Partly to show that he is heart and soul for the N.A.R.D. and for druggists generally, Mr. Huhn is now conducting a whirlwind campaign to secure new members for the organisation. With his own automobile and several others borrowed from friends, and taking some of his friends along, he is dashing from shop to shop and from city to city urging chemists to march under the N.A.R.D. banner. He has also got druggists in other States to adopt the same method, and it looks as if there would be a large addition of new members between now and the Pittsburg Convention in September. Mr. Huhn has the rare quality of contagious enthusiasm.

**When Governor Hughes** became the Chief Executive of New York State several years ago, he at once announced that the pharmacy law was unsatisfactory to him. He declared that the State Board of Examiners was not sufficiently amenable to State authority, since it was elected by the pharmacists themselves, and since neither the Governor nor any other State official had adequate jurisdiction over it. The pharmacists immediately sought the enactment of a new law which would suit his Excellency. Two measures were passed, only to be vetoed. A third measure, satisfactory to the Governor, has now been passed, and has been signed by him. A Board of Pharmacy of nine members will be elected by the Educational Department of the State, and the examination of candidates for registration or licence will be under the supervision of the Department. This means that the Board of Pharmacy will no longer possess all the powers formerly conceded to it.

**Something** has previously been said in this correspondence about the litigation between the Liggett and Riker interests. Liggett is president of the United Drug Co., a co-operative company of druggists manufacturing the Rexall remedies. The Riker people are company pharmacists owning thirty or more stores. Liggett was dissatisfied with the amount of Rexall goods sold by Riker, and announced that this year he would have to dispose of \$225,000 worth or else lose the agency. Riker immediately countered by asking the Court to enjoin Liggett from transferring the agency. He secured a temporary injunction. Liggett endeavoured to have this injunction set aside, and has now failed. This practically leaves the question open to be settled on the full trial several months hence, when a permanent injunction will be requested by Riker. According to the Rexall plan, there is only one agent in each city, and Liggett argues that the Riker

people, being agents in New York, Brooklyn, and Boston, were disposing altogether of too few goods to make the business profitable.

## College Note.

**SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—The College examinations held at the end of the Summer session have resulted in the following awards being made: Silver medal (for highest aggregate marks), Mr. M. G. Dowson. *Chemistry* (bronze medal), Mr. M. G. Dowson. Certificates of merit: Theory, Messrs. W. S. Howells, M. G. Dowson, and A. Southgate; Practical, Messrs. M. G. Dowson, W. Blott, W. S. Howells, A. Southgate, M. W. Yeomans, and R. S. Thomas. *Pharmacy* (bronze medal), Mr. W. S. Howells. Certificates of merit: Dispensing, Messrs. W. Blott, M. W. Yeomans, M. G. Dowson, Miss O. C. Smith, and Messrs. W. S. Howells and G. H. Kynaston; Theory of Pharmacy, Messrs. W. E. Lay, M. W. Yeomans, J. A. Hind, W. Blott, M. G. Dowson, A. Southgate, and W. S. Howells. *Botany* (bronze medal), Mr. W. E. Lay. Certificates of merit, Messrs. W. Blott and A. Southgate. *Materia Medica* (bronze medal), Mr. W. Blott. Certificates of merit, Messrs. W. S. Howells, J. A. Hind, M. G. Dowson, and A. Southgate. All the medallists were successful at the recent Minor examination.

## Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 18 Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy, Cleveland Place, Bath.

Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

Highbury New Park College, Highbury, London, N.

British Optical Institute, Mount Edgecumbe Gardens, Clapham Road, London, S.W.

## New Books.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Chapman, F. H. B. *The Trader's Guide to County Court Procedure.* 6½×4½. Pp. 104. 1s. net. (Pitman, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C.) [Gives in non-technical language the scope of county courts, how to proceed to use the courts for the recovery of debts, the issuing of default summons, trial of the action, proceedings after judgment, and defences available to actions for debt. It is a useful book for those who are troubled with bad payers.]

Lunge, E. *Compulsory Working and Revocation of Patents.* 8½×5½. Pp. 89. 3s. 6d. (Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119 and 120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.) [The author holds the opinion "that every system of compulsory working is vexatious and injurious to inventors, without producing any advantage to the community which would not be equally insured by an intelligent system of compulsory licences or by reciprocal treaties with other countries, on the lines advantageously pursued by America, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy," and that Section 27 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, "is undiluted Protection, and irreconcilable with the tenets of orthodox Free Trade."]

Vincent, R. *The Etiology of Zymotic Enteritis (Epidemic Diarrhoea).* 8½×5½. Pp. 15. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) [This pamphlet is devoted to showing the zymotic enteritis of infants is not an infectious disease, but is due to contaminated milk. Dr. Vincent finds that milk that has been boiled is particularly liable to produce that disease. This is due to the fact that although the lactic organisms are destroyed by the heat the temperature generally employed makes no impression on the spores of the putrefying bacteria. An article in which these views were embodied was submitted to the editor of a medical journal, but rejected as being contrary to opinions usually held on this matter.]



